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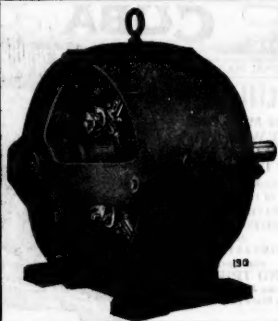
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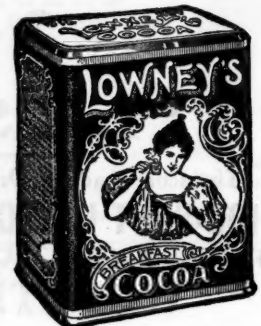
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Secretary of the Navy Meyer believes that but for a regrettable delay, which, according to his language, seems to have been not wholly free from a suspicion of professional jealousy, the United States would have had the honor of bringing out the first all-big-gun ship, the type named after the British Dreadnought. With that achievement and the production of the Monitor the United States would have been the pioneer in the two most important epochs in the development of the modern navy. In his Lincoln Day dinner speech before the Republican Club in New York city Mr. Meyer said it was not generally known that in the summer of 1903 the idea of the all-big-gun ship was conceived in the American Navy, and a sketch was submitted for the consideration of the officers in attendance at the War College at Newport, R.I. This plan was discussed at the War College during that summer. In January, 1904, the General Board requested the Department to direct the Bureau of Construction and Repair to prepare tentative designs for a battleship with a battery of twelve heavy turret guns. The letter was referred to that bureau by the Secretary of the Navy, with directions to prepare such design. In September of the same year the General Board asked to be informed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair how soon the tentative design would be completed, but the bureau had been preparing plans for the South Carolina and Michigan similar to those of the Connecticut, with a mixed battery. Finally, in September, 1905, it proposed the all-big-gun design for these ships. In the mean time, however, England had been at work on the British battleship Dreadnought, the first of her type, which was launched in February, 1906. "Had the worth of the suggestion been appreciated, regardless of the fact that the idea had originated outside of the design bureau," said the Secretary, "the United States would have had the honor, not only of producing the Monitor, but also the first Dreadnought." Mr. Meyer in his address referred to the suggestion made by a member of a Naval Committee of Congress when he was recently before it, that as battleships' hulls, with their steel construction, did not become uneconomical, instead of building a 30,000-ton ship three 15,000-ton ships might be reconstructed to take the place of the one proposed. The Secretary said that this member did not appreciate the fact that even if the reconstructed vessels had the best guns and the same speed as the large battleship, the three together could not be maneuvered with the facility that one large one could be handled. Thus the one large vessel could concentrate its enormous gunfire on the smaller ships in turn and destroy them in detail. "To reconstruct and bring up to date," said Mr. Meyer, "is a costly and unprofitable undertaking. No one would think of reconstructing a locomotive or a street car after many years of service. Then why a battleship, when the result is so poor?"

That Mr. Meyer approached the question of reorganization of the Navy with a well informed mind is shown by the line of study which he took up in preparation for the task. In his address he said that he had made it a point, before undertaking any reforms in the Navy, to study the reports of former Secretaries of the Navy, of boards, of successful ship and shipbuilding organizations, and the great navies of other countries. He went over all that ground before finally adopting, in part, the recommendations of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt. It was this report which the Swift Board, appointed by Mr. Meyer, used as a basis for the reorganization which is in effect in the Navy Department to-day. Mr. Meyer said that it now rests with Congress to make this organization statutory. The gain by the new methods is shown by comparing the fact that the operating expenses of the Navy in 1910 were \$7,278,628 less than in

1909. In the year in which that improvement took place the number of ships increased about eight per cent., the average number of ships actually in commission was increased about eleven per cent., the displacement of vessels was increased about nine per cent., the power of motive machinery was increased about sixteen per cent., and the average cruising speed of the fleet has increased from ten to twelve knots, without additional consumption of coal. Thus greater efficiency has resulted with more economical administration. Ships are now moved in squadrons or fleets, engaged in battle practice, maneuvering and gun firing. Everything is carried on as if war existed or might exist at any moment, the principle being that to be prepared for war is to avert war. The maintenance of the entire fleet on the Pacific coast after the canal is opened was foreshadowed in these words of the Secretary: "It is the intention to develop Pearl Harbor, San Francisco Bay and Puget Sound, in order that after the Panama Canal has been completed the entire fleet may be maintained on the Pacific coast." He said that a single Dreadnought of the Battleship Fleet lately returned from Europe, in the hands of the Confederacy would have destroyed the entire Northern Navy. Not a ship nor any combination of them could have remained on the blockade. The cost of a modern ship must therefore be contrasted with that of our entire Navy of only forty years ago, in order that we may get anything like a fair idea of what should be paid for new ships. The enlisted force of the Navy in 1864 was about the same as it is to-day, while the number of vessels in commission was 683, with a displacement of 500,000 tons, as against 212 vessels in commission in 1910, with a displacement of 790,000 tons.

Count Apponyi, the Hungarian statesman, who addressed the House of Representatives on Feb. 9, is an advocate of universal peace, believing in and working for concord among nations, and sanguine that it will some day come. But he does not find Peace sitting in white robes at the front doorstep, waiting for the door to be opened to step in and make her home among the children of men. On the contrary, he sees her a very distant though beautiful figure, wrapped in the haze of those far-off days of ultimate human perfection. Asked, when in New York, how universal peace can be established if the navies of the world are abolished, Count Apponyi replied: "It can be achieved, but not in haste. To bring about international peace will take time and patient, tenacious and continuous work for many years—who can say how many?—but come it will. War cannot be abolished, but a great deal of good can be accomplished if wars can be limited. War never settles anything. It is an endless screw, and does more harm than good. It is a detriment and drawback to humanity." We wonder what the Poles would say to the assertion of the Count that war settles nothing when they recall how Prussia, Russia and Austria-Hungary gobbled up poor Poland in the partitions which followed her unsuccessful wars. In the final partition of Poland, rearranged by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, Russia obtained 220,500 miles of Poland, Prussia 26,000, and Austria-Hungary 35,500 miles. The Hungarian noble, of course, recalls that in 1846 the Republic of Cracow, Poland, was incorporated with Austria. But, coming back to our own country, we wish to point out to Count Apponyi that he could address the Representatives of an American Republic in their own Congress only because the War of the Revolution did settle something; it settled the right of the colonies to govern themselves. If it did not settle that, we are at a loss to understand how this Republic continues to exist, and why the British Parliament does not assert its old authority over our territory. It is in respect to his inability to appreciate the definitive power of war that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and our distinguished visitor part company. However, if the Count, on his return to his own country, will go into Poland and say what he has said here about the indeterminate character of war, we are sure he will receive a speedy enlightenment that will give him the same point of view as ours. The Count's address in the House was of a general character, his appeal for peace being couched in these indefinite words: "We of the Old World, desiring to come out of the devouring waste of the ancient spirit of animosity and distrust, appeal to you, who, if perhaps not yet on the shore, feel already solid ground under your feet—we appeal to you for assistance to do away with the hateful legacy of hatred between men who ought to be brethren." Bohemian, Slovak and Polish editors of Chicago have sent a protest to the Union League Club of that city against inviting Count Apponyi to speak before it on Washington's Birthday on the subject of peace. They assert that he is the "representative of Hungarian tyranny," and hold him responsible for the fusillade at Cernova, where so many Slovak peasants were killed. They say that his report on that affair, to the effect that "there is peace in that village," is a travesty on his present preaching of the virtues of universal peace. They say that the Norwegian poet, Bjornson, refused to stay under the same roof with the Count, whom he denounced as the oppressor of the Slovaks.

In vetoing the joint resolution authorizing him to reinstate nine former cadets of the Military Academy who were discharged on conviction of having violated the law against hazing, President Taft has given sound reasons for his action. In his message of disapproval the President said: "These cadets received a fair and impartial trial in accordance with law as it existed at

the time of their trial, and were punished by dismissal. Their connection with the Military Academy has been entirely severed, and they now are in civil life. The Superintendent of the Military Academy, the Chief of Staff and the Secretary of War are of the opinion that the enactment of this joint resolution would have a very injurious effect upon the Military Academy, and would tend seriously to demoralize the discipline there. In this opinion I concur." The entire Academic Board also disapproved reinstatement, and the President's stand is an indication that he prefers to be guided by the opinions of his military experts rather than by the clamor of misguided politicians. If such an attitude had been taken in past years by our Presidents in respect of all matters dealing with discipline at the Academy, it would have been better for the institution in particular and for the country in general. The President's position accords with the views so often expressed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL relative to Executive interference with the management of the Academy.

Much of the well founded protest against Anglo-Saxon race prejudice and snobbery in the Far East made by Mr. Melville E. Stone, president of the American Associated Press, is weakened by his ignorance of the recruiting requirements in the U.S. Army. Mr. Stone's appeal for kinder treatment of the Asiatic appears in the National Geographic Magazine, and from it we extract these words of Mr. Stone: "A ruffian American soldier, recruited from the purlieus of New York, shoves a native gentleman from the sidewalk of Manila with an oath, calling him a 'nigger.' Yet that 'nigger' is very likely a cultivated gentleman, educated at the Sorbonne, in Paris." This reference to the "ruffian" soldier and the "purlieus" of New York savors too much of the conditions of the Middle Ages and of the ignorant criticism of anti-militarists to carry weight with those who know the care with which the recruiting of soldiers is now carried on. If Mr. Stone had read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL he would years ago have learned that "ruffians" do not get into the Army either from "purlieus" or any other place, unless by deception and fraud, as they even get into clubs of gentlemen. Mr. Stone probably believes that the Army sits with wide open arms ready for criminals that may be released from custody on a promise "to join the Army," but the Army is neither a reformatory for criminals nor a refuge for ruffians. Since Mr. Stone has found race prejudice of the most pronounced kind among the white gentlemen resident in the Far East, his dragging in of the "ruffian" American soldier seems to be a survival of the love for local color which he developed in the early days of his journalistic career in Chicago. However, Mr. Stone perhaps does not overstate the case when he says that the contempt with which white people treat the Asiatics in the latter's own country is developing a smoldering feeling of resentment and anger that may at any time flame out into open war. He refers to the exclusion of highly educated men of India from the English clubs in Bombay and other cities. At a ball in Calcutta Mr. Stone saw native princesses dancing with white men, while a score of native gentlemen stood about as "wall-flowers." He was told that to dance with a native meant social ostracism for a white woman. Although at Yokohama the Japanese gave to the British ground for their cricket field and clubhouse, no Japanese gentleman has ever been permitted to enter the clubhouse or grandstand or play on the cricket field. The secret of color prejudices is hard to discover, and until he finds it Mr. Stone will be unable to suggest a remedy for the unfortunate social conditions that obtain in the Orient. When in the United States there is a strong feeling in favor of the exclusion of Orientals from our country by the strictest of laws, there is no reason for diving down into the purlieus to find a "ruffian soldier" upon whom to lay blame for race prejudice. Referring to Mr. Stone's slur upon the Army, an officer of the U.S. Navy writes us as follows: "Just why Mr. Stone selected his illustration from the American Army is explainable only by himself, and he should be asked to state whether his illustration is based on fact or fiction. I spent many days, in the times of the insurrection, in Manila, and do not recall a single case of a native having received gratuitous insults from enlisted men of the Army in the streets of Manila or elsewhere. On the contrary, they were patient under considerable provocation."

President Taft was happy in his tribute to the possibilities for good in the movement when he addressed the National Council of Boy Scouts of America at the White House on Feb. 14. Anything that directs in the right channel and for the making of manly men the effervescence of boyhood should be encouraged, he said, and he was quite sure that every boy, whether brought up on the brick pavements of a city, never seeing anything green, or living in the country, "yearns some time to go into a camp, even if he has to put his tent in the back yard and tie it against the fence." A letter from ex-President Roosevelt said that the Boy Scout movement "insists on the doing of a good turn daily to somebody without reward, thus furnishing the elements of a national widespread American courtesy." Accompanying the National Council was a delegation of Boy Scouts from Baltimore and Washington. Among the speakers at a dinner following the visit to the President were Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain; Gifford Pinchot, Daniel C. Beard, Mortimer L. Schiff and John L. Alexander.

The board of governors of the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, in view of the prospective incurrence of a bonded debt of \$400,000 for their new clubhouse, which debt is to be extinguished in fifty years, have resolved: "That there shall be set aside annually from the revenues of the club, to be disbursed for the payment of interest on and the reduction of the principal of said debt, a sum not less than \$25,000; Provided, That in the event that the total amount of money in the maintenance fund in any year is less than \$25,000, the interest due on said debt shall be so set aside and paid therefrom and ninety per centum of the balance, if any, in said fund, shall be set aside and disbursed for the extinguishment of the principal of said debt; and that it shall be a duty of the highest order incumbent upon the members of all committees constantly to bear in mind that the honor of this club is pledged to a steadfast obligation as above set forth which impels habitual practice of that wise economy that alone will yield a revenue at least equal to the above requirements and which the board of governors has already in its several reports to the membership pledged itself to accomplish." The total membership of the club on Dec. 31, 1910, was 2,673. This includes 451 resident, 2,186 non-resident, sixteen honorary, eighteen temporary and two life members. There were admitted to membership during the year 135 resident, 486 non-resident, seven resident reinstated, ten non-resident reinstated and five temporary members; total, 643. Twenty-eight members have resigned and one was transferred to life membership; twenty have died and twenty-two were dropped; net increase, 572. The revenues of the club during 1910 were \$64,932, the expenses \$28,602 and the fixed charges \$9,241, leaving a net of \$27,089, which, added to the surplus, makes the total assets of the club \$171,744. The bonded indebtedness has been reduced by \$3,000, leaving the present clubhouse free from encumbrance, save \$11,500 of the old bond issue. There are outstanding notes of \$125,000, secured by the club annex property. Of the proceeds of the \$400,000 bonds authorized \$300,000 is to be used in the construction of the new building and \$100,000 held in reserve, to take up the mortgage on the Myer property in July, 1913.

Providing of uniforms for the military cadets in the State College and University of Washington, Pullman, Wash., is recommended in the annual report of the Board of Regents of that institution. The report says that the cadets are as much entitled to free uniforms as are members of the National Guard. It is suggested also that the cadets attend an annual encampment like the National Guard, and on the same terms. The student cadet receives no pay for his field service or study, and has to bear his own traveling and maintenance charges if sent on encampment. Although there are fine armories for the Guardsmen, the report calls attention to the fact that for the regiment of students at the State College, consisting of eight companies, a hospital corps, a signal corps and a band, in all more than five hundred men, no armory has been built. The college gymnasium has to be used as far as it will go, and it doesn't go far. The cadet is required to drill three times a week, the Guardsman once a month, more or less. The cadet usually is required in the same number of years to give from ten to twenty times as much of his time to military training as the Guardsmen, and yet no adequate provision is made for the service. An armory should be built large enough for the drilling of from 800 to 1,000 men, with adequate facilities attached. There are more companies and more men in the military department of the State College of Washington, says the report, than in the Infantry companies of Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane combined. There are two systems of instruction of citizen soldiery in Washington—the National Guard and the State College. The report suggests that there should be greater unity in these two parts of the one system, that the two kinds of training should constitute Class A and Class B of the state military system. The first would be held in readiness for duty in the field in case of need and the second would receive the initial military education in connection with military academic work. First Lieut. P. J. Hennessey, 15th U.S. Cav., is assigned to this institution.

Judge McPherson has filed an opinion in the U.S. Circuit Court, Southern District of New York, dismissing the suit brought by the Fried-Krupp-Aktien Gesellschaft, of Prussia, against the Midvale Steel Company for the alleged infringement of the patent rights of the so-called Krupp armor plate. The court, in a brief opinion, says: "Undoubtedly the plaintiff was obliged to establish infringement by the fair weight of the evidence, but upon this vital point the record contains comparatively little, and, in my opinion, such evidence as was presented is not sufficiently satisfactory either in quality or amount. For these reasons, without touching the other questions involved, the plaintiff must fail. The clerk is directed to enter a decree in each suit dismissing the bill with costs." An appeal to the U.S. Appellate Court will be filed by complainants' counsel and heard at the March term of that tribunal. Four patents were involved in the suit, which was filed five years ago, or shortly after the Midvale Company obtained its first government contract for the manufacture of armor plate for war vessels. It appeared that the Krupp Company developed a process for hardening and toughening steel in 1892, which was adopted by all the leading armor plate makers of Europe who paid royalties to the Krupp Company. For the defense it was contended that the Midvale process was entirely different from that employed by the Krupps. As a part of the defense to the suit the validity of the patents was contested.

An interesting supplement to the article in our issue of Feb. 11 on life at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, is an extract from a letter written to friends in Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by Mrs. West (née Parmelee), wife of Lieut. R. J. West, 16th Inf., who says: "The post is 1,000 miles up the Yukon River, and it takes a month for a letter from Leavenworth to reach us. Mail once a month brings the magazines, newspapers and letters. The thermometer is sixty-five below zero, and we like it. The children run about on snowshoes, and when the grown-ups go out it is on sleds drawn by dogs. The houses are of wood, and because we have no bricks or stones there are no chimneys; so a hole is cut in the roof and a stove pipe covered with asbestos run through. A

fire inspector makes the rounds of the fort many times a day to see that no ones roof is afire, and it keeps one man so busy putting wood in the stoves that he has time for nothing else. The fort is close to a small town, where we have found delightful people. One can take a bath but twice a week, and it is made quite a social function. On stated days all the ladies of the fort arm themselves with soap and towels and start off for the bathhouse. Then, after the bath, they go to some of their quarters for tea. There are but two hours of sunshine, from eleven until one o'clock, and the sun comes up in the south and goes down in the south. The moon, when it shines at all, comes up a little way above the horizon, then, like a frightened animal, turns around and goes back where it came from. But the northern lights are the glory and wonders of the country. When spring comes they mean to have a garden, though the only vegetables they can raise are those that have short roots, for the ground thaws out only to the depth of one foot."

The Evening Journal, of New York, is making a vigorous effort for the restoration of the canteen. In its issue of Feb. 11 it publishes an old soldier's story of the canteen, and recommends it "to the hypocritical gentlemen in Congress, who, to oblige a well meaning but ignorant minority, abolished the canteen, took a decent club and light beer away from the soldiers, drove the soldiers into the dives, whiskey dives of the lowest kind, increased the desertions in the Army enormously, and put our Army, at the head of all armies of the world, among those afflicted with vile, contagious diseases." The old soldier referred to is Frederick M. Short, formerly corporal, Company I, 21st Infantry. After describing the operations of the canteen and the evils that have followed its abolition, he says: "Give the enlisted men their canteen, where good fellowship abounds, where the soldier derives a profit on what he spends, and where he can always be found when assembly blows and in condition to do duty." Another of Mr. Hearst's papers, the New York American, says: "When the soldiers had their canteen (which was their club, a gathering where no man was allowed to become drunk, a sociable soldiers' club, in which there was always a non-commissioned officer on guard, in which no whiskey or other highly alcoholic drinks were sold) the men were temperate. To-day the soldier, instead of drinking in his canteen the mild and harmless stimulants, low in alcohol, is driven by the hypocrisy of public officials, who abolished the canteen, to go away from the fort to the dive which is always open for him. In these dives the soldiers are made into drunkards and deserters. And these dives spread the diseases which have given our Army the shameful notoriety due to the fact that it has the highest percentage of offensive diseases known to any army in the world. Self-control is admirable—let each man control himself. Self-temperance is admirable—let each man advocate temperance and do what he can within reason to bring it about. But control of one man by another is undemocratic—it is harmful, it does not mean temperance."

Former Chief Constr. Francis T. Bowles, of the U.S. Navy, in an interview in the Boston Transcript of Feb. 8, said there is no use in building up a merchant marine unless we have a Navy to defend it. "Without a Navy," he is quoted as saying, "our commerce would be taken away from us in much the same way as Germany took away the commerce of China." He does not believe that this country could have carried on the war with Spain without foreign intervention if we had had no Navy. "Don't you suppose," he asked, "that it would be as easy to encroach on us, if we had no Navy, as it has been to encroach upon China? If China had had a navy, do you suppose that Germany and England would have settled down in that country so comfortably? How long would it take Germany to take up a commanding position in Cuba were we without a Navy?" Mr. Bowles might have added that if China had had a respectable army the two Powers he mentions might not have remained long in China even after squatting there. Mr. Bowles said that he recently learned from the Monetary Commission, of which Senator Aldrich is chairman, that the United States pays annually \$230,000,000 to other countries for transporting its exports and imports. He believes that ship subsidy is not the best way to revive our merchant marine, and that the use of discriminatory tariff discounts on goods shipped in American bottoms would do more than anything else to restore our shipping.

The prophylactic use of anti-typhoid vaccine is increasing so rapidly that it is apparently becoming popular not merely in the Regular Service, but also among the Militia and the general public. Last year something over 100,000 doses were prepared at the Army Medical School and issues to the Army have increased each month. Considerable quantities have also been furnished by the laboratory of the S.G.O. to the National Guard of New Mexico, Missouri, Virginia and Maryland. It has also been furnished to the State Boards of Health of Iowa, Florida and Texas, and to the City Board of Health of Buffalo, N.Y., and has been used in hospitals and medical schools in New York city, Boston, Baltimore, Washington and Charlotte, N.C. Reports from many physicians in all parts of the United States indicate a demand on the part of the public for prophylactic treatment for typhoid. At first it was feared that some opposition might appear to the extensive use of anti-typhoid vaccine, but such fears have proved groundless. On the contrary, confidence in the measure both in the Service and among the public at large is increasing as knowledge of the value of the measure spreads.

An important economy, coupled with increased efficiency, has been brought about by the Navy Department through the use of shipbottom paint of its own manufacture. Recent interest in coal consumption on naval vessels and steam competition has directed attention to the question of shipbottom paint, as the condition of a vessel's bottom as regards fouling affects directly the speed and coal consumption. Formerly it was customary to purchase from various firms shipbottom paint, and in this way a number of different kinds were procured and used on bottoms of naval vessels. The results from this method were not entirely satisfactory, and in 1906 the Navy Department decided to undertake experiments look-

ing to the manufacture at navy yards of the shipbottom paint required for naval vessels. A satisfactory paint was developed, and its use has been gradually extended to include all naval vessels. The resulting economy is estimated at not less than \$100,000 annually, and, in addition, more satisfactory results have been obtained, and the bottoms of naval vessels have, as a general rule, been freer from barnacles and other fouling matter than was formerly the case.

The Navy League of the United States is to hold its sixth annual convention at Los Angeles, Cal., March 7 and 8, accepting the cordial invitation of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which has appointed a large general committee to perfect the Western arrangements. The Los Angeles entertainment committee consists of Randolph Miner, Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., retired, Major Gen. John P. Story, U.S.A., retired, Rear Admiral T. C. McLean, U.S.N., A. Staten, J. C. Drake and others. Included in the hospitality extended are the use of a splendid convention hall, automobile trips to points of interest, a dinner to the Eastern delegates and other entertainment. A special train will be provided on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be the counterpart of the famous Pennsylvania special. It will follow an itinerary covering the most interesting routes of travel during the month of March. The train will leave New York Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 6:30 p.m., Washington at 6:45 p.m. There will be a stop of eleven hours at Colorado Springs, with an automobile trip to Crystal Park and the Garden of the Gods. Sunday will be spent at Grand Canyon, Ariz.

In telling the members of the Young Men's Hebrew Institute, in New York city, some anecdotes of Lincoln on Feb. 12, Gen. Horatio C. King, U.S.V., said that the editors of Newspaper Row, New York, were responsible for the first defeat of Bull Run by forcing into active field service a lot of untrained civilians, who were suddenly thrust into uniforms and dubbed with titles of colonel and captain, in the belief that that made them soldiers. The editors could not learn till too late that it took more than a uniform to make a soldier. "Any unseasoned man, sniffing his first scent of powder," he said, "may easily become panic-stricken, and I hated to think of how responsible those head devils of the newspapers were for forcing boys into the battlefield with their cry of 'On to Richmond!' when the youngsters ought to have been drilling on the village greens and getting ready for real work. I saw many soldiers made into fighting men during the Civil War, and none of them was ever made in less than six months."

We are surprised to find Mr. Hudson Maxim reported as saying, in a lecture delivered at the U.S.A.R. of Jan. 9, 1911: "We have about 75,000 Regular troops. A large proportion of these are mainly drilled in kitchen work, cleaning pots and pans, or in the housemaid's work, trundling the baby carriage or taking the dog out to walk, scrubbing the floors or cultivating the garden. It has been so long since some of them have seen a gun that they would hardly know it from a crowbar." This is as slanderous as it is untrue, and a man who shows such ignorance in regard to our Army discredits the statements he makes on other subjects relating to war which he assumes to understand, and in discussing which he displays such self-confidence. The statement quoted, in connection with the recent publication by Mr. Maxim of a book on poetry, indicates that he is more at home in the realm of fancy than of fact. In using his voice as an explosive Mr. Maxim is in danger of doing more damage to himself than to anyone else.

Cable advices say that an amendment of the German Imperial Law of July, 1893, "against the betrayal of military secrets," is in contemplation, without, however, any particular connection with the recent trial of English officers at Leipzig. The amendment of the law will remove its present absurdities, by which the court is enabled to take mitigating circumstances into consideration in the case of conviction for espionage or attempted espionage, but not in the case of conviction for the minor offense of obtaining information "with intention" to communicate it to some other party. As the law stands the major offense can be punished with ordinary imprisonment or fortress detention, while the minor offense must be punished by penal servitude.

At a hearing before the House Committee on Insular Affairs on Feb. 11, in respect to the land administration in the archipelago, Resident Commissioner Quezon, of the Philippines, said that the Filipinos viewed with alarm the acquisition of large tracts of land in the islands by outside interests, and pointed to the acquisition of large forest holdings in the United States as an evidence of the danger of such monopolies of natural resources. He said that the Filipino people objected to any land policy which contemplated holding more than 1,024 hectares, now authorized by the organic law. A hectare is equal to about two and one-half acres.

In the estimate submitted last month by the Subsistence Department, U.S. Army, to cover a deficiency for the present year, the ration was estimated at 23.52 cents, as the estimate for the earlier part of the year was made upon the basis of 20.97 cents per ration, which proved too low, owing to the increase in the cost of food. The estimate given by Representative Slayden in his speech, referred to in a paragraph on page 656 of our issue of Feb. 4, was 23.34. The present estimate of the Subsistence Department is nearly four times the 6.23 cents given as the price of the ration by the Socialist writer from whom we quoted.

The New York Herald quotes President Taft as being opposed to the United States spending much money for aeroplanes and possibly losing Army officers through accidents while aviation is still in such an embryonic stage as far as its connection with actual warfare is concerned. The Herald says the President believes it would be better to let other countries do more of the preliminary work in discovering the use of aeroplanes in war.

## ARMY OFFICERS AS MORO CIVILIZERS.

When during the visit of Secretary of War Dickinson to the Moro country last summer a petition was presented to him requesting that the land of the Moros be annexed to the United States, the question naturally arose in the minds of many who knew of the apparently implacable hatred of the white man by the natives how such a condition of mind had been developed among those warlike tribesmen. The answer could have been found in the many accounts in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the work of the U.S. Army officers among those sullen people. Another contribution to the literature on the subject of softening the hard and cruel nature of the Moros appears in the current January Outlook, in which Atherton Brownell, under the title of "Turning Savages into Citizens," describes the establishment of the Moro Exchange by officers of the U.S. Army and the effective work it has done in bringing the different tribes together in amicable trade relations and in giving the natives a practical demonstration of the virtues of civilized methods of living and of adjusting differences between tribe and tribe and man and man.

Mr. Brownell says that the petition of the Moros for annexation did not come as a surprise to those who, like him, had visited Moro villages within the district of Zamboanga and seen the American flag flying above each nipa hut, for these flags represented one of the first acts of the military government to win the natives over by kindness. When Major Gen. Leonard Wood, now Chief of Staff, took command of the Moro Province he decided, after carefully studying the traits of the Moros, that the only successful way of getting the permanent good-will of the natives was by kindness. One of his first steps was to distribute American flags among the people as an evidence that the Government meant to protect all alike, big as well as little, weak as well as strong. The expressions of delight with which these red, white and blue gifts were received convinced General Wood that a great stroke of diplomacy had been made. In a few days, however, black looks had taken the place of the smiling faces, and murmurings and discontent, enough to suggest a brewing revolution, were noticed. Through interpreters it was learned that a terrible blunder had been committed. Each native had gone away happy with his flag and eager to display it, but soon it was discovered that the flags differed in size and that the respective importance of the recipients in the community had not been considered, thus violating immemorial traditions. It would have been a difficult task to trim the flags in accordance with each man's idea of his own importance, so General Wood solved the problem by cutting the flags down to the same size, thus at the same time giving the natives their first lesson in the equality of all men.

Later it was found there were strained relations between the datus, and investigation showed it was due to the fact that many years ago a datu had raided another datu and stolen three carabao. The victim promptly raided another datu to get even, and he in turn another, until there was a circle, as it were, of angry datus. One of the district governors—General Wood says it was Governor Bolton, of Davao—hit upon the idea of having a clearing house for the settlement of grudges and feudal claims. The datus were assembled, and their grudges reduced to the common term of carabao, and then it was found that one carabao was sufficient to clear the whole indebtedness, like the dollar bill that passed around a circle to pay debts.

Out of this idea sprang the Moro Exchange, which is working so wonderful a transformation in the character of the natives. Major John P. Finley, 28th U.S. Inf., District Governor of Zamboanga, saw that if the native Moros could be brought into trade relations like those of civilized people their natures might be made over. He thereupon worked out the plans of an exchange, based upon the idea of the New York Produce Exchange, as a method of educating these natives and of leading them from their ways of savagery into the walks of peace, "possibly," says Mr. Brownell, "the most unique of all experiments in the history of the civilization of native tribes." If the sight of the flag waving over each hut is a sign of the civilizing effects of American control, then even more so is the spectacle of these one-time savages buying and selling and conducting their affairs in the Moro Exchange, in place of the murder and pillage of a decade ago.

"Finley approached his work," says the Outlook writer, "with all the intensity of two hundred and fifty pounds and six feet four of the best type of American soldier, big-hearted, sympathetic, earnest and fearless. His bulk alone won the savage eye at first sight, for the Moro is big physically, and respects that quality in others. The Filipino will beat his pony, but will cringe to his superiors. The Moro towers physically on a level with the American, and meets him squarely in the eye. Governor Finley's endurance upon the march was learned by the Moros, and his physical strength made him something akin to a god." Against the advice of more experienced men, Major Finley, alone and unarmed, visited the camps of the natives, determined to win their confidence. Soon he came to know these people as he could have known them in no other way. He found that they had been wont to meet for barter in a rude way at certain places, but that pirates and ladrones had lain in wait at these places and, swooping down upon the traders, had carried off their articles of barter. He reasoned that if a way could be opened so that the traders could be brought together under military protection and permitted to "swap" their products unmolested, the Government would soon gain the support of the industrious and law-abiding natives, and enlist their support in putting down piracy and ladronism.

Meetings of the natives were called in Zamboanga and other places to discuss the needs of the people. At first the Moros stayed away, fearing it was a ruse to get them together and kill them by wholesale, but when they saw Governor Finley going among them unarmed they grew ashamed of their fears, and gradually began to attend the meetings. At each one the natives were told that the big Governor had a plan to bring the people together to trade and would see that the ladrones did not molest them. But they must help, they were told, and must make contributions. The call for funds—for subscriptions to stock in the strangest stock company ever formed—were so generous that it took weeks of time and labor to bring in the returns in the bulky currency of the country. As the work of building the market, or exchange, proceeded the enthusiasm of the natives increased, and there was wild rejoicing and great festivities when the structure was opened on Sept. 1, 1904. The hill tribes flocked in to be met by the shore tribes, and

the once sullen and suspicious natives—suspicious of one another as well as of the Americans—fraternized in a new spirit of amity.

The original exchange buildings consist of a main structure divided into ten equal compartments on each side of a fifteen-foot passage through the center. There are fish stalls, cattle sheds, chicken pens, goat pens, etc., and a dormitory in which can sleep 130 out-of-town traders, some of these coming a distance of 150 miles with their produce. At first the Mohammedan Moros objected on religious grounds to doing business at the same place with Christians, but this feeling has been gradually worn away. One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the exchange has been the belief that American rule will not be permanent, and that on the departure of the Americans the Moros would be left to the control of the Filipinos, whom they would not permit to govern them, and that in the inevitable smash-up the old régime of tyrannical datus and ladrones and pirates would be re-established.

Starting with a single mart in Zamboanga, there are now thirty-two of these exchanges in western Mindanao, mostly in the district of Zamboanga and the island of Basilan, each, with a single exception, under a native superintendent and managed by natives. In the first year the total volume of business amounted to nearly \$120,000, doubling the following year, and reaching the high-water mark of \$400,000 in the third year. There has been some falling off in the last two years, owing to bad crops and not to lack of interest. Even with bad business, the exchange in those periods did a business of a quarter of a million dollars. One of the most marked changes in the customs of the people was the disarming of the natives. This began in 1903, when at public meetings Governor Finley told the people that the Government had sent troops there, had organized the Constabulary and police to protect them from robbers, and that there was no longer a necessity for the carrying of weapons. It has not been easy to make the natives agree to disarming, and sometimes force has been necessary to bring it about in some localities, but, in general, there has been marked progress in confiscating firearms. Whatever disorders have necessitated the activities of troops have been due to the raids of outlaws and ladrones, who view with the rage of a vulture balked of his prey the establishment of these exchanges and the protection given them by troops and Constabulary.

The key to the attitude of Governor Finley may be found in his annual report covering his work to the close of the year 1908. There he writes: "If we would succeed in our control of the non-Christian we must appreciate his ignorance, superstitions, limited opportunities and barbaric simplicity as measured by modern standards."

If we are to be their leaders and heroes in behalf of a better life, a greater degree of prosperity and a more effective co-operation in the development of the country, we must seek to know the real soul of the people and treat them in accordance with that knowledge."

The article in the Outlook is illustrated with the photographs of the exchange, showing the natives trading, of the hill tribes coming into Zamboanga to trade, and of other interesting phases of the native life. We commend it to the attention of Mr. Moorfield Storey, whose communication appeared in our columns last week.

## EXPERIMENTS WITH GUNS VERSUS ARMOR.

The Katahdin experiments in long range firing carried out on Feb. 10 near the mouth of the Potomac River continue to be a topic in conversation among officers of the Army and Navy in Washington, and are everywhere recognized as a very important contribution to the rather limited information which has hitherto been available in connection with the attack of armor under conditions approximating to those of actual battle. This is only one of many directions in which the Katahdin experiments are likely to prove of value. They were so planned as to clear up certain points with regard to the flight of the projectiles and the nature of the impact at long ranges, and have given interesting confirmation of the theoretical deductions on these points which have necessarily been relied upon in the past. They indicate, also, that the capped projectile retains its effectiveness at long ranges, acting at such ranges exactly as in proving ground experiments. The result is the more significant because these firings were with guns of comparatively low power, the velocity of the projectile being only 2400 f.s., as against 2850 given by the twelve-inch guns of recent battleships.

The penetration of the projectiles from the higher power guns at 8,000 yards' range is nearly or quite thirty per cent. greater than that from the guns of the Tallahassee, which it was necessary to use in this test because of the conditions which were needed to ensure safety and accuracy. Although the results so far as accuracy is concerned are of less technical importance than those connected with penetration, they are regarded as very remarkable, the target used having had only about one-third the area of the screens used in target practice. The fact that this target was struck four times in ten shots has surprised even those who were most familiar with the improvements in our ordnance and in the accuracy of fire within the last few years. The experiments have developed several other points which are regarded as of great importance, but which are of such a nature that they will be held confidential. Further experiments will be made during the spring and summer, when conditions of weather make it practicable. The same firing ship and target probably will be used, but the range will be changed to 12,000 yards, or nearly seven miles, and it will be increased or lessened according to the initial results obtained.

Friday, the tenth, was the first day since the Katahdin was ready, when weather conditions were such as to make firing of this character practicable. The Tallahassee, moored in smooth water near the mouth of the Potomac, fired at the Katahdin, placed in shallow water outside at a distance of approximately four and a half miles (over 8,000 yards). The Katahdin carried two targets, one twelve feet high by sixteen feet wide, the other twenty feet high by thirty-five feet wide, and made up of armor plates of the most recent type, hard-faced and in thickness varying from eight to eleven inches, some plate being flat and others curved. Ten 970-pound projectiles were fired from the twelve-inch guns of the Tallahassee with an initial velocity of 2,400 feet per second. The first two or three shots were sighting shots. One shot struck the eight-inch curved plate of the smaller target and two struck the ten-inch plate, also curved, of the larger target, all penetrating completely. The fourth shot struck the roof of the forward target and glanced off. These very satisfactory tests were planned by Capt. Austin M. Knight, president of the Special Board on

Naval Ordnance, and carried out by Comdr. J. V. Chase, commanding officer of the Tallahassee, and were witnessed by Major O'Hern, of the Ordnance Department of the Army; Major Hero, of the Artillery; Naval Constructor McBride, U.S. Navy; Mr. Willard G. Isham and the officers of the Tallahassee.

It has been decided by the Navy Department to remove from the Texas before she is used as a target for the Atlantic Fleet at this spring's practice only such things as can be used in other vessels. Whether the guns with which the Texas is equipped will be included in this list has not yet been determined.

Most of the machinery in the Texas was placed in her over twelve years ago, and if the ship was to be given a general overhauling would be replaced by new and more modern equipment. It is thought that the old engines and machinery of the Texas cannot serve a better purpose than to determine just how much damage projectiles would do to a ship after they have pierced her armor. As a test of the resisting power of armor the experiment with the Texas will be practically valueless. It is true she carries 12-inch armor plate, but it has nothing like the resisting power of the plate which has been placed on the battleships of recent construction. Officers at the Navy Department are of the opinion that a very excellent idea of the effectiveness of projectiles in disabling a ship can be obtained by the examination of the condition of machinery of the Texas after she has been struck by projectiles. There will probably be some effort also made to determine how disastrous the effect of the modern projectiles upon the crew of the ship would be by placing manikins at stations which would naturally be occupied by the crew.

The most important question to be settled is as to whether the present spotting system used in the Navy is correct. The records of the fleet in recent years in firing at targets indicate that the American gunners would make short work of an enemy in actual warfare. By firing at a vessel it can be decided whether there are any defects in the system of spotting now employed.

The firing at the Texas will not be a part of the regular target practice. All of the fleet will not, as has been published, fire at the Texas, but the New Hampshire has been detailed for this work. It is planned to have this take place before the regular practice, and the work of the New Hampshire on the Texas will not be included in her target record. The expenses incurred by the Navy Department in this experiment will be paid out of the fund appropriated under the Hobson amendment to last year's Navy bill.

## USE AND ABUSE OF ALCOHOL.

Our soldiers in the Philippines may profit by the warning issued by the medical department of the German navy respecting the danger of depending upon a veil of thin clouds as a protection against sunstroke. Such clouds only add to the danger, a belief that is not generally held by the laity. In problems of sanitation in landing and expeditionary service in tropical and sub-tropical regions the German authorities lay particular emphasis on the wearing of the helmet when the sun is high—between ten and three o'clock daily—and thin and scattered clouds in no way offset the necessity for wearing the helmet during the midday hours; on the contrary, they only indicate the need for greater caution in this respect, inasmuch as experience has shown that they favor sunstroke. Hann is quoted in this connection as saying that a "thin veil of clouds quadruples the chemical effect of sunlight." Only when the heavens are overcast with heavy rain clouds should the helmet be replaced by the cap. In the matter of drinking on the march, the men should be reminded particularly at the beginning of the march when the bodily demand for water is comparatively small, not to drink freely, but to sip slowly, as thirst is allayed most effectively by retaining the water in the mouth for some time, but later, when perspiration has depleted the body of water, free drinking may be permitted. Water carriers should accompany the column to replenish the flasks. Wiemann recommends the water bags employed by the troops in South-west Africa, as they possess the advantage of cooling the water by surface evaporation. Likewise the water in the canteens may be cooled by wetting the cloth covering at every opportunity in a stream or by other means, thus providing for surface evaporation. The daily requirement of the individual is from five to ten liters of water, and on severe marches will greatly exceed those figures.

The demands on the heart in all tropical service are such that the wisdom of abstinence from all alcoholic drinks is apparent to all who recognize the incompatibility between the use of alcohol and athletic sports. How little this fact is understood by the public is shown by the statement of Korting, that during the uprising in Southwest Africa in 1904-5 thirty-five per cent. of the gifts sent to the German soldiers were alcoholic beverages. "How much wasted energy and how many years of imprisonment those troops may lay at the door of these gifts!" says the German navy department circular. "The use of alcohol as a daily drink, as a refreshment rewarding special exertion, as a means of diversion, or as a dispeller of care, should be emphatically opposed for reasons of health in any expedition in the tropics. Nevertheless, it may be that alcohol cannot be entirely dispensed with. There is no doubt that it sustains heart action and muscular strength, though only temporarily, and consequently, given in small portions, materially helps the hungry and exhausted. In such rare instances its use may be justifiable; for example, when it is necessary to take an enemy's position by storm in a final assault with hungry and worn-out troops, who must be called upon to give their stimulated effort." A translation of this circular by Pharmacist Paul J. Waldner, U.S.N., appears in the January U.S. Naval Medical Bulletin.

This opposition of military authorities to the use of alcohol in tropical service may strengthen the Kaiser's hands in his fight against the use of alcoholic beverages in Germany. William E. Curtis, the widely known correspondent, writes from Berlin that the Emperor's crusade against the use of beer is a very serious menace to the beer interests of the Fatherland. He has even gone so far as to advise his soldiers and sailors to join the Good Templars and other total abstinence societies, and issued an order in council in November last making abstinence from liquors one of the qualifications necessary for naval officers. He has ascertained that some officers are in the habit of "spreeing" when on shore leave, and no one need be surprised, Mr. Curtis says, to hear of an imperial order forbidding sailors, and even officers, from entering places where beer and other liquors are sold. At the recent opening of a naval academy at Nuerwick the Kaiser made a radical temperance speech.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the University of Berlin four thousand students drank four thousand gallons of beer in three hours, or a gallon to a student. This "record" stirred the Emperor, and he ordered a vigorous denunciation to them of the students' drinking with the positively expressed assertion that "this excessive beer drinking must stop." This imperial crusade has so moved Germany's brewers that their annual meeting in Munich a few days ago issued a circular for general distribution to offset the effects of the monarch's temperance activity. Dr. Vogel, director of the Brewers' Academy, and one of the highest chemical authorities in Europe, contributed his professional opinion that beer contains as much nourishment as bread, and is as necessary to the human system. He argued that the superiority of the Teutonic to the Latin races is due to their use of beer instead of wine. Several speakers at the meeting called the Kaiser's attention to the fact that the brewers had contributed \$25,000,000 to build battleships, while the temperance agitators had given nothing. Mr. Curtis says that experiments on the army show that consumption of beer by enlisted men when actively employed out of doors is harmless, while in barracks it is harmful, and that, as a result of these researches, the Emperor has given orders for the collection of statistics on the subject of addiction to drink in the examination of recruits. Five causes are given for the falling off in the consumption of beer in Germany: the temperance agitation; the abundant fruit crops of the last ten years and the large manufacture of cider and other light drinks; the introduction of bananas shipped from the German colonies in Africa; the increased cost of living, and, finally, the increased use of coffee, tea and cocoa.

#### THE LAKE SUBMARINE.

Three submarines of the Lake type will soon be added to our Navy. The first of these, the Seal, was launched from the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 8, Miss Marjory Lake christening the vessel. Another Lake boat, the Tuna, is under way at the same yard, and the third, the Turbot, is being constructed at the yard of the Lake Company, at Bridgeport, Conn. The contract calls for her delivery in twenty months.

The Seal, when completed, will be the largest and most powerful submarine in the U.S. Service, with general dimensions and chief characteristics as follows: Length over all, 161 feet; extreme beam, 13 feet; submerged displacement, about 525 tons; armament, six torpedo tubes, with storage for ten torpedoes; contract calls for 14 knots surface speed, but 16 knots are expected; submerged speed called for is 9½ knots; the cruising radius at economical speed on surface will be over 2,500 knots. She is heavily armed with torpedo tubes, and is designed for long ocean cruises in rough weather and without tender. The boat will be in command of Lieut. Kenneth Whiting, U.S.N., and it is expected that she will be ready for her builders' trials the forepart of April, and for the official trials about May 1.

The following distinctive features are characteristic of the Lake type of submarines, and are embodied in the Seal: Bottom wheels, diving compartment, hydroplanes, drop keels, anchor weights. The bottom wheels are used in shallow waters. In moving on the bottom a cyclometer gives a fairly accurate record of the distance traveled and the gauges give an absolute record of changing depths. The diving compartment provides an exit for a diver sent for investigation or for making repairs to the vessel, and it furnishes a safety chamber for the escape of the crew in case of accident. By the use of the hydroplanes the boat can be kept at a uniform depth. The drop keel permits the release of several tons of weight and a corresponding increase in buoyancy. It also increases the longitudinal stability of the boat. The anchoring weights are designed to secure immobility at any desired depth, and the vessel can be drawn to the bottom by winding in their cables. The weights can be operated without the exposure of any of the crew on deck, and, if necessary, can be cast loose instantly to increase the buoyancy of the vessel. A special form of storage cells and connections is used in the batteries of the Lake boats.

#### KISSING PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

The official report, just published, of the proceedings at the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, held at Sharpsburg, Md., last September, shows that, aside from the address by Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, the principal feature of the occasion was the informal talk by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, who is now in his eighty-fifth year. General Sickles improved the opportunity to eulogize his old commander, Gen. George B. McClellan, who created the Army of the Potomac. Lapsing into a reminiscent mood, General Sickles said:

"I am reminded of an incident that happened in Paris many years ago. I was invited, together with General Noyes, our Minister to France, and General Fairchild, our Consul General in Paris, to attend a diplomatic dinner given by Prince Hohenlohe, the German Ambassador in Paris. Noyes had lost a leg, Fairchild had lost an arm and I had lost a leg. Among the guests at the dinner was a little dandy who represented Belgium as its Minister. Belgium never had much of an army, never fought much of a battle, but this little Minister's breast was all covered with decorations—ablaze with them. Where he got them, or for what they were given to him, no one knows; I don't think even he did, but he wore them all the same. [Laughter and applause.] Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador in Paris, was one of the guests at the dinner. He was a great admirer of America and a warm friend of Americans. This little Belgian Minister went up to the Prince, before he sat down to dinner, and said:

"Prince, you told me that at this dinner I would meet a number of distinguished American officers."

"Well," said the Prince, "so you have."

"Why," said the little Belgian Minister, after the Prince had pointed out Noyes, Fairchild and myself, "they don't wear any badges or decorations, they cannot be distinguished"; as much as to say, "As distinguished as I am."

"Well," said the Prince, "my good friend, let me tell you that Noyes lost a leg in battle, Fairchild lost an arm in battle, Sickles lost a leg in battle, and those three men wear decorations that neither your King nor my Emperor can give or take away."

"With that rejoinder the little Belgian Minister kept silent."

General Sickles also told of a visit made by President

Lincoln to camp with his wife and his son, Tad. There were a number of ladies present, and when they asked whether they could not do something to cheer up the President General Sickles suggested that they kiss him, which they proceeded to do, forming column and following the lead of the Princess Salm-Salm, an American lady who had married a German officer. General Sickles says:

"In that formation they marched up toward Mr. Lincoln. The Princess looked up at him, exclaiming:

"Mr. President, you are so much taller than I am, I cannot reach you."

"He answered with an inclination of his head, 'I will accommodate you.'"

"As he leaned down the Princess gave him a hearty kiss, and all the rest of the long column—about thirty—followed suit. The President seemed to enjoy the fun as much as the ladies did."

"But, unfortunately for me, little Tad was there, and when the President and his son got back to Hooker's camp the first thing the boy did was to tell his mother! Oh, but Mrs. Lincoln was furious—savage. She gave Mr. Lincoln a 'curtain lecture' which continued through most of the night and could be easily heard through the tent. The officers nearby heard everything that went on."

Next morning I rode over to headquarters to receive such orders as General Hooker might have to give, but I was warned to get out of sight as soon as I possibly could and return to my camp, for if Mrs. Lincoln should get hold of me they said she would box my ears. So I mounted my horse and fled."

#### LINCOLN'S DIRECTION OF NAVAL OPERATIONS

Despite the general belief to the contrary, Abraham Lincoln's military activity during the Civil War, according to Secretary of the Navy Meyer, included naval operations, as well as military operations on land. His orders and instructions to commanders of joint expeditions required the most perfect co-operation. He did more than merely approve plans submitted to him; he originated many of them. His mind readily solved most of the war problems submitted to him. Lincoln had the greatest confidence in the integrity of Hon. Gideon Welles, his Secretary of the Navy, and in the efficiency and ability of Capt. Gustavus Vasa Fox, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Through the latter he maintained close relations with all naval operations. Throughout the war Lincoln's custom was to spend a part of every evening with Captain Fox in the telegraph office at the Navy Department, and through his relations with him and the Secretary of the Navy he was in close touch with practically every detail of naval operations of the Civil War, including all independent and co-operative movements, and he clearly defined the relations between the naval and military services as strictly co-operative, rather than subordinating one to another.

"Lincoln's personal interest in Farragut's campaign was so great," said Mr. Meyer in his Lincoln Day address, "that when the Admiral hesitated about ascending with his oceangoing vessels from New Orleans to Vicksburg Lincoln sent him, through the Navy Department, imperative orders to proceed up the Mississippi to meet the fleet of the Mississippi River Flotilla from above. His admirable judgment is evident in all his orders regarding naval affairs during his entire administration. While entirely ignorant of technical and tactical details, his power of logically arranging groups of facts gave him a clear insight, and, better still, real foresight in all larger strategical questions."

It was Lincoln's confidence in Mr. Fox, who was a warm believer in Ericsson's plans for defeating the Confederates with the Monitor, that made the great Swedish inventor feel that in his darkest hours he had the support of the President. What would have happened to the Union cause if Mr. Lincoln had been opposed to Ericsson or had had around him advisers less sympathetic with Ericsson than men like Fox can be known only by those acquainted with the attempts made to discredit the plans of Ericsson in the eyes of the administration in Washington.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE WORLD'S NAVIES.

According to the returns compiled by "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," says a London letter to the New York Sun, the total number of warships now being built in the United Kingdom for the British government is fifty-nine, the aggregate displacement being 280,665 tons. At the government dockyards six warships are under construction (one battleship, one armored cruiser, two third class cruisers and two submarines), with a total displacement of 56,880 tons. At private yards there are five battleships, three armored cruisers, four protected cruisers, thirty-six torpedo-boat destroyers and five submarines under construction, with 223,785 tons total displacement.

Statistics from another source show that the total number of battleships and armored cruisers now being built by the nations of the world is seventy, with a tonnage of about 1,500,000, representing \$700,000,000. This is exclusive of small craft. Germany is building 153,000 tons and fitting out 125,000 tons; the United States is building 80,000 tons and fitting out 70,000 tons, and France is building 46,000 tons and fitting out 110,000 tons.

The naval correspondent of the London Daily News has compiled a comparative table of battleships launched and completed by the Powers in 1910. Armored ships completed for service are taken first.

Great Britain during the year got ready five armored ships; three battleships (St. Vincent, Collingwood and Vanguard), which have been passed into commission; the Neptune, commissioned for service on Jan. 11, and the armored cruiser Indefatigable, which will be commissioned in a few weeks.

Against this total of five ships Germany can show three (Rheinland and Posen, battleships, and Von der Tann, armored cruiser); France, none; United States, none; Japan, one (Satsuma, battleship); Italy, one (San Marco, armored cruiser); Brazil, two (Minas Geraes and Sao Paulo, battleships); and Austria, one (Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand, battleship).

Great Britain also took first place in launching of ships. In the spring there were launched the Hercules and Colossus, battleships of 22,350 tons, each armed with ten 12-inch guns; August saw the launch of the Orion, displacing 22,680 tons and armed with ten of the new 13.5 guns; and also of the battle cruiser Lion, to displace 26,360 tons, to steam twenty-eight knots and to carry eight 13.5 guns.

Germany launched two ships (Oldenburg, battleship,

and Moltke, armored cruiser); France, the battleship Vergniaud, and the United States the battleship Florida. Japan, Austria and Greece also launched one armored ship (Kawachi, Zrinyi and Giorgio Averoff, respectively); no others were launched during the year.

Lastly, as to ships laid down Great Britain claims six—the battleships Thunderer, Conqueror and Monarch and the armored cruisers Princess Royal, Australia and New Zealand. Germany has laid down four (Ersatz Aegir, Ersatz Hagen and Ersatz Odin, battleships, and the armored cruiser J). Two ships have been commenced for the United States (Wyoming and Arkansas, battleships), and two for France (Jean Bart and Courbet, battleships).

The following is a brief statement of the Dreadnoughts now actually under construction or ordered for the leading Powers:

|                     | Ordered or<br>Launched. | on the<br>stocks. | Total. |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Great Britain ..... | 4                       | 11                | 15     |
| Germany .....       | 5                       | 7                 | 12     |
| United States ..... | 2                       | 4                 | 6      |
| France .....        | 0                       | 2                 | 2      |
| Japan .....         | 2                       | 2                 | 4      |

These are in addition to completed Dreadnoughts, of which Great Britain has twelve, Germany five, the United States four, France nil and Japan one.

The super-Dreadnought Neptune, which was commissioned at Portsmouth on Jan. 11, is the biggest battleship afloat in European waters. She was laid down at Portsmouth on Jan. 19, 1909, and was launched on Sept. 30, 1909. She has thus been completed for service in a week under two years. The Neptune is similar to Britain's earlier Dreadnoughts, but embodies an important modification in the disposition of the main armament. Whereas none of the earlier ships can fire more than eight of their ten 12-inch guns on the broadside, the Neptune can train all her big guns on either beam. She has three gun turrets on the centerline, one forward and two aft, and the turrets on the beam are arranged diagonally, so that they can fire on either broadside. Astern the aftermost turret is on a lower level than that immediately behind it, so that the latter can fire over the former.

The principal dimensions of the Neptune are: Length, 510 feet; beam, 85 feet; draft, 27 feet; weight of hull, 12,450 tons; displacement, 19,900 tons; turbines, 25,000 horsepower; cost of armament, \$702,500; total cost, excluding stores, \$8,642,200.

In addition to ten 12-inch guns of the new 50 caliber pattern, weighing 65 tons 17 hundredweight, and each firing a shell of 850 pounds, the Neptune is furnished with sixteen 4-inch quick-firing guns for repelling torpedo attack, and with three 21-inch torpedo tubes, which discharge automobile weapons that can travel 7,000 yards under water.

The British Admiralty has decided to experiment with oil engines fitted to an obsolescent cruiser. Great Britain is about to introduce into her navy a new type of despatch vessel capable of steaming between thirty-eight and forty knots an hour. Several of them will be laid down at an early date.

#### MARINES IN REVOLVER COMPETITION.

A most interesting revolver competition was held by the Marines stationed at the Marine Barracks, navy yard, Charleston, S.C., on Feb. 8, which was participated in by twenty-five men of the command of Major B. H. Fuller, U.S.M.C. The course fired was that constituting the revolver course of the Navy Marksman Course, distances fifteen, twenty-five and fifty yards, and the match was held on the pistol range of the barracks under the supervision of Lieut. Lloyd W. Williams, U.S.M.C. Corpl. John Donald was high man of the match, scoring eighty-eight out of a possible ninety, and he was awarded the prize, a handsome .38 caliber Smith and Wesson Special Revolver, with fair leather holster, the revolver being engraved with the winner's name and date of the competition. The following scores were made:

| Name.                           | 15 Yds. | 25 Yds. | 50 Yds. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|
| Corpl. John Donald.....         | 30      | 30      | 28      | 88     |
| Pvt. James F. Tate.....         | 30      | 30      | 26      | 86     |
| Corpl. George Donovan.....      | 30      | 27      | 28      | 85     |
| Sergt. J. J. Womack.....        | 30      | 28      | 25      | 83     |
| Pvt. Wilber E. Beattie.....     | 30      | 29      | 24      | 83     |
| Pvt. E. W. Baumgartner.....     | 29      | 29      | 25      | 83     |
| Pvt. Reuben M. Neving.....      | 29      | 28      | 25      | 82     |
| Pvt. Solomon H. Sells.....      | 29      | 28      | 25      | 82     |
| Pvt. John Lekvor.....           | 30      | 29      | 23      | 82     |
| Lieut. E. V. B. Doureduore..... | 29      | 27      | 25      | 81     |
| Sergt. A. Lewellen.....         | 29      | 28      | 24      | 81     |
| Pvt. Eli J. Lloyd.....          | 28      | 28      | 25      | 81     |
| Corpl. William Greeley.....     | 27      | 25      | 28      | 80     |
| Corpl. Frank P. Dillard.....    | 29      | 27      | 24      | 80     |
| Pvt. Edward M. Bullock.....     | 30      | 27      | 22      | 79     |
| Pvt. Henry C. Persons.....      | 29      | 26      | 24      | 79     |
| Pvt. C. E. Hunt.....            | 28      | 26      | 22      | 76     |
| Pvt. B. H. Scott.....           | 26      | 25      | 24      | 75     |
| Pvt. Walter Lampe.....          | 28      | 27      | 20      | 75     |
| Pvt. George W. Carnes.....      | 27      | 25      | 23      | 74     |
| Corpl. Maxey R. Day.....        | 28      | 24      | 22      | 74     |
| Pvt. Fred Neviscount.....       | 26      | 21      | 21      | 68     |
| Pvt. Edward M. Hill.....        | 25      | 22      | 18      | 65     |
| Pvt. Frank G. Grimes.....       | 28      | 25      | 10      | 63     |
| Pvt. Albert R. Phillips.....    | 23      | 22      | 6       | 51     |

#### BULLETIN OF MILITIA NOTES, W.D.

The equipment for a battery of 3-inch Field Artillery, complete, including accessories, spare parts and fire-control system, may be furnished to the batteries of the Organized Militia under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe, without charge to the allotment of a state. The War Department has suggested that, in the organization of a brigade unit of the Organized Militia of a state, provision be made for an ordnance department, and that the ordnance officers be assigned to duty as inspectors of small-arms practice, in addition to their duties as ordnance officers.

Militia officers participating in joint camps of instruction are not entitled to pay for days during which they were absent with leave. Officers of the Militia General Staff Corps cannot receive pay and travel allowances, but the commanding general and staff officers of Infantry brigades may.

The Secretary of War has authorized the detail of a non-commissioned officer of the Regular Army Field Artillery to each battery of the Organized Militia, under the same conditions as non-commissioned officers of Infantry and Cavalry are at present, viz., the state to provide quarters, fuel, light, medicines and medical attendance. Prior to being so detailed the non-commissioned officers selected will be given a special course of

instruction at Fort Riley. The governors have been requested to make application for the detail of these non-commissioned officers.

Not to exceed ten recording rifle rod outfits, for small-arms sighting and aiming instruction, are supplied to each troop of Cavalry and to each company of Infantry, Coast Artillery, Engineers and Signal Corps of the Regular Service, and therefore these outfits can be supplied to the Organized Militia upon requisition in the usual way, after charge of their value, \$1.55 each, against the allotment to the state.

If an officer on the retired list of the Army holds a commission in a Militia organization and takes part in an encampment with such organization his retired pay would cease to accrue while he drew the full pay attached to his office in the Organized Militia.

#### PASSENGERS ON SHERIDAN.

The first class passengers sailing Feb. 6 on the transport Sheridan from San Francisco for Honolulu and Manila:

For Manila—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A.; Col. J. A. Lundeen, C.A.C., and wife; Col. G. K. Hunter, 7th Cav., and wife; Major W. J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., wife and daughter; Major Daniel Van Voorhis, P.S., and wife; Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cav., and child; Capt. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav.; Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th U.S.A.; Capt. R. B. Powers, 7th Cav., and wife; Capt. T. A. Roberts, 7th Cav., wife and three children; Capt. E. E. Booth and P. W. Arnold, 7th Cav.; Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., and wife; Capt. Fitzhugh Lee and E. H. Humphrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. B. H. Kerfoot, 86th Co., C.A.C., wife and child; Capt. John Prentice, 95th Co., C.A.C.; Capt. W. G. Heaton, 7th Cav.; Lieut. W. J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., wife and two children; Lieut. P. W. Corbuser, 7th Cav., wife, two children and governess; Lieut. W. B. Wells, 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. W. F. Martin, 2d Cav., and wife; Lieut. Lewis Brown, Jr., 7th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. Edward T. Weisel and John O'Neil, C.A.C.; Lieut. John R. Hereford, M.R.C.; Lieut. John F. Leeper, M.R.C., and wife; Lieut. R. R. Washimer, 95th Co., C.A.C., and wife; Lieut. M. P. Bowditch, 15th Cav.; Lieut. Thomas D. Woodson, M.C., and sister; Lieut. Floyd Kramer, M.C.; Lieut. W. Cole Davis, M.C., mother and sister; Lieut. E. E. McCammon, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Allen McLean, 7th Inf., wife and two children; Lieut. J. V. Spring, Jr., 7th Cav., and wife; Lieut. J. A. Shannon, 7th Cav., wife and child; Lieut. O. S. Albright, 13th Inf.; Lieut. Henry R. Smalley, 14th Cav., and wife; Lieut. Sumner M. Williams, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Arthur H. Doig, 86th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. Carleton G. Chapman, 7th Cav.; Lieut. John K. Jamison, 95th Co., C.A.C.; Lieut. Dwight W. Shurtliff and H. D. Chamberlain, 7th Cav.; Dental Surg. R. F. Patterson, U.S.A.; Vetn. J. R. Jefferis, 7th Cav., wife and child; Vetn. W. C. Van Allsteyne, 7th Cav.; G. R. Doane, paymaster's clerk; Hiram O. Lynn, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Fred C. Connolly, clerk, Subs. Dept., and sister; Hugh Nolan, clerk, Q.M. Dept.; Eli V. Brown, clerk, Subs. Dept., and wife; Samuel Thomas, clerk, Q.M. Dept., wife and child; F. L. St. Claire, clerk, Subs. Dept., wife and three children; Harry G. Phair and Harold I. Aiken, electrical assistants, John W. Wright, cable splicer, Clarence G. Froelich, wireman, all Signal Corps; Miss Geneva A. Feibiger, daughter of Colonel Feibiger, 6th U.S. Inf.; James W. McManis, employee Engr. Dept., and wife; Capt. Giles Bishop, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. O. F. Henning, wife of Lieutenant, M.R.C., and child.

To Honolulu—Major A. M. Davis, C.S., wife and two children; Lieut. Lewis Foerster, 5th Cav., and wife. Honolulu to Manila—Miss Margaret Dalkenberger, fiancée of Mr. Rufus McBeanfield, C.E.

Second class passengers, all for Manila, numbered 78, while for the same port there were in troops' class 29 Hospital Corps, 534 enlisted men 7th Cav., 183 enlisted men 86th Co., C.A.C., 96 enlisted men 95th Co., C.A.C., 35 casuals, 512 recruits, 3 enlisted men U.S.M.C., 40 enlisted men, U.S.N., and for Honolulu, 5 casuals, 28 recruits.

#### GERMAN PUBLICATIONS.

In its usual handy and attractive form the Taschenbuch der Kriegsflootten comes for the year 1911 from J. F. Lehmann's Verlag, Munich, Bavaria. The world's naval statistics are carried up to the first of December. The author, Captain-Lieutenant Bruno Weyer, calls attention to his omission from this volume of the airship section introduced in last year's book, because the pursuit of aeronautical experimentation had assumed such proportions in the past year that the airship demanded a book all to itself, and such a work we have already reviewed as published by Lehmann. Special attention is given in the 1911 "Kriegsflootten" to the German-English naval situation, in the hope that the frank statements of actual conditions will do much to enhance the good feeling and neighborliness that will conduce to a continued peace between these two great nations. The price of the Taschenbuch der Kriegsflootten is five marks.

Almanach der Militär-Literatur, Nachtrag 1910," comes from the publishing house of Friedrich Engelmann, Leipzig, Germany, with some 212 pages, a book complete in itself, yet forming a valuable supplement to the original "Almanach" noticed in these columns some months ago. This painstaking work of Lieutenant Liman puts before the military student a detailed list of all the military reference works of the year, with succinct notes on their character and their authors. The price of the Nachtrag is one mark; the original "Almanach" seven marks.

The naval side of the Japanese-Russian war is exhaustively treated in "Der Japanisch-Russische Seekrieg," the official account from the Japanese Admiralty, translated for the publishers of Marine-Rundschau by Kapitänleutnant von Knorr. The first volume, treating of "Die Bekämpfung der russischen Seestreitkräfte in Kyojun," begins with the opening of the war and the composition of the opposing fleets, and relates in sequence the whole story of the naval activities leading up to the destruction of the Russian ships at Kyojun. The text occupies 273 pages, and there are nineteen lithographed sketches of the maneuvers of the fleets. The "story" is entertainingly related and the subject thoroughly handled, the book being divided into sixteen parts and forty-six chapters, supplied with many subheadings and carefully indexed. This volume sells for six marks in paper or 7.25 marks in cloth; the publishers, E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin S.W. 68, Germany.

Moltke's Kriegslehren, issued by the German Great General Staff, is published by E. S. Mittler und Sohn,

Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin, Germany. Volume IV., part I., just to hand, treats of the operative preparations for battle, and contains 328 pages, with five large maps and twenty-eight sketches in the text. Two other parts to this volume are to follow, the present first part carrying the chapter headings: War and peace; war and politics; creation of headquarters; plan of operations; base of operations; strategic flank guard; fortifications; railroads; telegraphs; subsistence; ammunition supply; sanitation; field post.

As a supplement to the December number of the Marine-Rundschau, Ernst S. Mittler und Sohn, Berlin, Germany, have issued "Salamis," a naval war study by Admiral Borckenhagen, of the German navy, who brings together over a hundred citations on this memorable battle of Salamis, in which conflict the Athenians found themselves opposed to the Phenicians, while the Ionians faced the Lacedaemonians.

The second part of Vol. 2, "Der Russisch-Japanische Krieg," the official account of the Russo-Japanese war as authorized by the Russian General Staff and presented in German by Freiherr von Tettau, brings this highly entertaining war account up to the battle of Liaoyan. Three hundred and forty pages of text and sixteen sketches lay the story very comprehensively before us, and, judged by the numbers already to hand, the complete work in five volumes of thirteen parts will form a really valuable and informing story of the great conflict. The number here reviewed sells for 7.50 marks in paper; 10 marks in cloth; the publishers, E. S. Mittler und Sohn, Kochstrasse 68-71, Berlin S.W. 68, Germany.

#### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

We have received the current issue of that excellent serial publication edited by Commandant De Balincourt, of the French navy, and published by Berger-Levrault et Cie, Paris and Nancy, France. It is entitled, "Les Flottes de Combat en 1911," avec 375 figures schématiques de bâtiments. The chief characteristic of the year which has just closed, says the author, is the advance toward unification of types and increase in size. Displacements of 27,000 tons are becoming common; one already foresees those of 32,000. The main battery armament has received an axial grouping, with the exception of the French battleships and, perhaps, the German. The Russians and the Italians have adopted the triple turret; the turbine engines have displaced the piston type. This general increase in size is due, in a large part, to the universal increase in caliber, whence has come a greater thickness of armor. Spain is about the only country left to construct the 16,000-ton type, and one must go to Denmark or Scandinavia for armored coast defense vessels. The armored cruiser has had its day, after an ephemeral existence. Germany, England and Japan have already replaced it with the swift battleship, which in England is the first to carry the 343 mm. The torpedobots for mobile defense are everywhere gradually disappearing. However, Austria has launched a few for the Adriatic Sea, and, naturally enough, Italy has been constrained to follow her example. There are no more submarines, but only submersibles. Their tendency toward large tonnage, except in France, seems stopped at 350 tons. More or less activity marks the construction of them. As to number, we (the French) still hold the lead with the English by a large margin, but the latter will soon pass us.

The Outing Publishing Company has published "The American Shotgun," by Charles Askins. Changes and improvements in firearms have been so rapid during the past quarter of a century that such a treatise as this was needed. The author is a strong believer in American guns, holding that they are as good as any weapons that can be purchased for any amount of money. He has avoided the mistake made in English publications of a similar character, which are more or less disguised advertisements of some particular make of English arms, and it is his purpose to counteract the influence of such books. His volume is handsomely printed and is copiously illustrated with half-tones from photographs and diagrammatic drawings by the author; price \$2. The same publishers have issued in three small leather bound volumes what they call "The Robinson Crusoe Library," viz., "The Book of Camping and Woodcraft," a guide-book for those who travel in the wilderness; "Camp Cookery," by Horace Kephart, and "Backwoods Surgery and Medicine," by Charles Stuart Moody, M.D. These are volumes selected by the editor of Outing from the best out-of-door books in America. With them, he declares, one can be prepared to live in safety, comfort and health in the open. They are used and recommended by mining engineers, travelers and hunters from Alaska to South America. The price of the three volumes is \$4.

"A Manual for Aspirants for Commissions in the United States Military Service" is the title of a useful little pocket volume prepared by Capt. Ira L. Reeves, U.S.A., and published by Franklin Hudson Publishing Company, Kansas City, Mo. It is a revision of a work published by Captain Reeves in 1901, since which there have been rapid changes in the Army, so that the book is essentially a new one. It is an indispensable vade mecum for ambitious youths aspiring to wear the uniform of a commissioned officer in our Army, whether by means of graduation from the Military Academy, appointment from the ranks of the Army or by appointment from civil life.

The U.S. Naval Institute has published a translation by Prof. Philip R. Alger, U.S.N., from the work of the French Commander, René Daveluy, entitled, "The Genius of Naval Warfare: II., Tactics. Second Edition of Naval Combat." This is a revised edition of a work previously published, giving the results of more recent experiences, including those of Japan's war with Russia. Otherwise the original text remains unchanged. The work is full of practical hints such as no naval officer can neglect.

The Fort Riley Guidon, Fort Riley, Kas., is selling for one dollar a copy and \$10 per dozen "The Mess Sergeant's Handbook" prepared by Capt. L. R. Holbrook, Comsy, U.S.A., assisted by Post. Comsy, Sergt. Patrick Dunn. It is neatly printed on thin paper in a size making it a very handy volume to carry in the pocket. It gives in compact form all necessary information for the successful management of the mess, with twenty-seven illustrations and a large number of tables, presenting in a concise shape statistical information required in the daily conduct of an Army mess.

Unusual interest is being manifested in the announcement of Houghton Mifflin Company that they will this spring issue a series of readers to be called the "Riverside Readers." The editors of the series are Mr. James H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools in Baltimore;

Miss Wilhelmina Seegmiller, Director of Art in the Indianapolis public schools, formerly principal of a grammar school in Grand Rapids, Mich., and author of a number of successful children's books, assisted by Miss Frances Jenkins, Supervisor of Elementary Grades in Decatur, Ill. In the primary book there are numerous colored illustrations by Ruth Mary Hallock, Marginal Enright and Clara E. Atwood; and in the higher books there are pictures by E. Boyd Smith, Howard Pyle and other notable artists.

A lesson for those who are working for the restoration of our merchant marine may be found in a recent French book on the navy written by a maritime authority. "A terrible war between England and Germany seems inevitable," says M. Charles Bos, one of the best informed naval writers of France, in his book, "Rafaisons Une Marine" (Let us Rebuild a Navy), just published by Berger-Levrault and Company, Paris and Nancy. The reason for this war, he says, lies in the fact that "Germany threatens more and more the maritime and commercial supremacy of Great Britain." He thereupon compares the fleets of those two nations, and then brings into relief the fleets of France, in order to reveal the weakness of the home navy. He seeks to drive home the point that the only way for France to resume her once high position among the naval Powers is to realize her weakness on the sea and not continue to dwell in a fool's paradise, indifferent to the march of the other nations. The key sentiment of this book is found in the following words on the title page: "No interior development is possible if security does not exist for the exterior." Of course, it is not to be understood that the author, who is editor-in-chief of the well known maritime publication, "La Vie Maritime et Fluviale," means to imply that the industries of the country may not achieve a certain degree of development even with an unprotected coast; what he seeks to make plain is that such growth must in the last analysis depend for permanency upon the adequacy of military preparations against war, a lesson that the United States, as well as France, should learn without delay. One instance of the importance of this lesson may be cited as carrying a warning of tremendous weight. Before the Civil War began in 1861 there was no more prosperous and promising merchant marine in the world than that of the United States. Our sails of commerce whitened all the seas, and the older nations looked with surprise at this country, which, not yet a century old, was becoming the commercial mistress of the seas. Then the war broke, and a few Confederate commerce destroyers swept American trading ships off the sea. From that time to this the merchant marine of this country has gone from bad to worse, until now it is the scorn and laughing stock of the world. It has practically ceased to exist. If such a fate had been predicted for it before the Civil War the prophet might have been mobbed or treated as a lunatic.

The annual report of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year ending June 30, 1909, has just appeared, printed by the Government Printing Office in Washington. In addition to the report of the work of the Institution, it contains many illustrated articles and reports of scientific and of general interest.

"The Sowing of Swords, or the Soul of the Sixties," is by "Hannah Parting, of New England," edited by Elizabeth A. Meriwether, who, in her introductory chapter to this account of anti-slavery activities, says that the manuscript was given to her in New Orleans more than a quarter of a century ago by a dying woman, a stranger to her. It was put aside to appear when the passions aroused by the Civil War period should be less bitter, and is now published by the Neale Publishing Company, New York. From their press also appears "The Gilded Way," by Victor Mapes, a novel of the present day by the author of "Partners Three" and of a number of popular plays, among them "Captain Barrington."

In a handsome illustrated volume of travel, "An Oberland Chalet," by Edith Elmer Wood, published by Wessels and Bissell Company, New York, the author pictures an interesting and unfamiliar aspect of Switzerland, described from intimate association and with amusing insight into the characters of natives and fellow-visitors.

#### A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In your issue for Jan. 21 there is a letter from "Harvard '86" recommending that the proposed gift of Mrs. Eddy's work, "Science and Health," to the naval libraries be refused. Mrs. Eddy's book is in every public library in the United States; is called for oftener than any non-fiction book (my statistics are not full of idiots. As to his reference to the "good old Bible," allow me to quote from the tenets of the Christian Science Church: "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life."

Does the Navy exclude Tolstoi, Emerson, Kant, Schlegel, Plato? Would the writings of Buddha or Confucius be refused as a gift? I think when my ship comes in I shall ask the permission of "Harvard '86," and, if it is not too abstruse or too full of concealed dynamite, send Mrs. Jane (or was it Letitia?) Barbauld's "Poems for Infant Minds" to the Atlantic Squadron.

Mrs. Eddy herself was a patriotic woman and a staunch supporter of the Army and Navy, as her printed words unmistakably show. Of war she says: "National disagreements can be, and should be, arbitrated wisely, fairly, and fully settled. It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations" (Christian Science Sentinel).

"In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. O may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life preservers! May the Divine Love succor and protect them, as at Manila, where brave men, led by the dauntless Dewey, and shielded by the Power that saved them, sailed victoriously through the jaws of death and blotted out the Spanish squadron. Great occasion have we to rejoice that our nation, which fed her starving foe, already murdering her peaceful seamen and destroying millions of her money, will be as formidable in war as she has been compassionate in peace" (pastor's message to the Mother Church).

Poor enlisted men! I believe in total abstinence and in laws controlling and repressing vice. Intoxicants are unknown in my family, for evidence is abundant that their use is an evil. On the other hand, I have found

enjoyment and benefit in the reading of "Science and Health." But as a question merely of censorship, between telling the soldiers what they must not drink and telling the sailors what they must not read, our men are "between the devil and the deep sea." Can't someone else find something else to tuck a "Don't" on?

I will venture to say that there are men in the ranks of our Army and Navy who never went to Harvard, but who can outthink many a college man on any vital question. The college man is not making an especially good showing just now as a loyal and steadfast soldier. There are plenty of men who have worked all their lives with their hands without foregoing their power to think, and think deeply. Men of that cast are not going to desert, and can be trusted to read Mrs. Eddy, if they feel so inclined, without additional depression; for they have faced depressing conditions from babyhood up, and won out by simple virtue of their manhood.

In the same issue you are so very kind as to give space in your editorial column to a letter which I wrote over the signature "Mrs. W. C. T. U." I joined a local union a few months since, for the purpose of furthering humanitarian work among the growing boys and girls of the town in which I live, but I was not connected with the organization at the time the canteen law was passed, and my letter was rather from the standpoint of an outsider than that of a member of the W.C.T.U. on that score. I do not consider that the canteen law was a failure, for the reason that there are more total abstainers now than when it passed, and total abstinence men are not now objects of ridicule, as I remember them to have been in civil life twenty years ago. The social evil seems to have developed into an octopus whose huge tentacles are over the length and breadth of our land to-day. The passing of the anti-canteen law is not responsible for this; but its modification may be necessary because of it. My personal conviction is that the necessity exists.

I can conceive that men might dispense with an Army organization, but for the sake of the women and children I am thoroughly convinced that our nation greatly needs one whose ranks are made up of sober, patriotic and strong young men; therefore I consider it a vital necessity for women to be intensely awake to all legislation concerning the Army. A drunk and licentious soldier is a poor dependence for women and children.

The Stars and Stripes float over public schools, as well as over Army posts. We civilians consider that we have as good a claim upon it as military people. If you, my dear sir, had been so fortunate as to attend the recent National Convention of the W.C.T.U. at Baltimore you would have found every member of it quite as worthy of respect as your humble servant, and many to be women accustomed to honor in intellectual and social circles, whose intelligence is not questioned in the communities to which they belong. Being mothers, wives, daughters or sisters of state or national legislators, their influence upon Congress was exercised through the very channel which you regard as a legitimate field for the activity of women, namely, the marital relation.

SMITH, '83.

#### DISCIPLINE AT WEST POINT.

Jolo, P.I., Dec. 22, 1910.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I venture to believe that nearly every graduate of the Military Academy who gave the incident a thought is pleased that the President commuted the sentence recently awarded Cadet Frank B. Clay by a court-martial at West Point. G.O. No. 201, c.s., W.D., states that the court sentenced Cadet Clay to be suspended from the Military Academy until May 31, 1911, "and to then join the then first class," and that the President changed the punishment so that Cadet Clay should be "confinement to the barracks, area of barracks and gymnasium until May 31, 1911, and during that period to serve punishment tours every Wednesday and Saturday at the usually prescribed hours."

This means that Cadet Clay, fully armed and equipped, has to walk for two hours every Wednesday and four hours every Saturday until May 31, and during the same period is deprived of the pleasure of going to the hops, visiting in the garrison, going on Christmas leave, and of nearly all other privileges that make up the joy of a cadet's first class year—in every way a fitter punishment than turning him back to the next class. It is to be hoped that the action of the President will be taken as a precedent for the guidance of courts-martial appointed hereafter for the trial of cadets.

To turn a cadet back to the next class on account of a breach of discipline may punish him or it may reward him, according as chance and the future shall decide. If it punish him, by giving his original classmates a year the start of him in promotion later in the Army, it amounts to a life sentence—a sentence enduring to the very end of the man's career for the youth's single offense. Any cadet that really deserves such punishment is not fit to become an officer in the Army, and ought to be dismissed forthwith. On the other hand, if the court be not convinced of the offender's unfitness to become an officer it ought to name a mode of punishment adequate and certain, but which shall not place a lasting blight on his career.

There is no other punishment, for example, so much detested by the average cadet as "extra tours," such as Cadet Clay has to serve. It is, in fact, the most effective punishment that can be given at the Military Academy. The time-honored practice of confining cadets to light prison or to their rooms deprives them of proper exercise, encourages laziness in them and the habit of staying alone, instead of mixing with their fellows—a habit which, indulged in to excess, spoils a man for the military service. But "extra tours" have no such tendency, and enough of them can be awarded to punish any ordinary offense, even though it occur on the very day of graduation. Suppose, for instance, Cadet Clay had committed his breach on the day of his graduation. The court could have sentenced him to be deprived of his "graduating leave," to be confined to the limits of the cadet encampment and to walk eight hours a day during its continuance.

But the chances are better that such a sentence as that proposed by Cadet Clay's court will prove to be a reward to the culprit in the end, because to go through a course of studies a second time gives a cadet a marked advantage over his mates in the struggle for class standing. It may even enable him to graduate high enough to get into the Engineer Corps, when otherwise he might have had no chance of doing so.

That is precisely what happened in my own class at West Point. Two cadets, who in their original class could have had little hope of reaching the Engineers, were turned back to my class for breaches of discipline,

and both of them graduated high enough to enter the Engineer Corps. After their graduation they soon outstripped in promotion men who had stood above them in their former class.

Moreover, the uncertainty and inequality of such a sentence is not confined in its evil effects to the guilty cadet, but reaches out to others perfectly innocent, rewarding some and punishing others—rewarding those of his original class who stood below him and punishing those of his new class, who are crowded down by him in class standing. Thus, two of my classmates who would have graduated high enough to choose two of the only three vacancies that existed in the Engineer Corps at the date of our graduation were crowded out by the two "turn-backs" mentioned before; and all other members of the class, except the single one who stood number one, were pushed down two files in class standing. I myself lost five files on account of classmates who were turned back to us for breaches of discipline.

So much for the substance of the sentence awarded Cadet Clay. But the President would almost have been justified in disapproving or commuting it on account of its form and wording, even if the substance had been acceptable. Not content with splitting an infinitive wide open, in violation of the custom of best English writers—Professor Lounsbury to the contrary notwithstanding—the members of this court in joint effort placed a second "then" in their sentence, two words after the first "then," and employed it as an adjective, a license seldom used by good writers; and in sentencing Cadet Clay "to then join the then first class" they composed one of the most awkward and ungrammatical phrases ever printed in English. Yet the curriculum of the Military Academy includes a course in English composition, and probably some of the members of this court-martial are instructors in that course.

M. F. STEELE, Major, 2d Cav.

#### CAUSES OF SERVICE DISCONTENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I have been in the Army continuously since June, 1898, and I have been in a position to observe the vicissitudes in Army affairs. The problem confronting our Army is manifold in its nature. I have noticed that it consists of an apparent discontent among the enlisted men in every regiment that I have met since 1905. Prior to this date the Army seemed perfectly tranquil and contented; that is, the enlisted men, to whom this article refers. My first observation of discontent among the men was when ex-President Roosevelt issued the "hiking" order, known as G.O. 44, the requirements of which resulted in many good men giving up the Service. This order is still in force with a slight modification, and I have met many soldiers since returning from the Philippines who, upon being discharged, were frank in referring to this order as the main reason for their discontinuance in the Army. Then, too, I have heard a good many complaints of post administration as it affected the enlisted personnel. This is common, however, to see men going to other stations to find different situations, i.e., where discipline is not rigidly enforced, such as going to town without a pass when not on duty, the Regulations requiring that the soldier must have a pass in writing signed by his commanding officer. Some commanding officers do not insist upon its enforcement.

Another cause of discontent among the enlisted men is extra and special duty. Many men are detailed on extra or special duty, are required to perform duties of a non-military character without compensation of any kind and are not excused from drill. I know from experience that when a man is dismissed from a long, fatiguing drill he is not in proper condition to resume his extra and special duty work immediately thereafter, though it seems to be a requirement of the present-day service. All enlisted men in the Army are in favor of a service corps to perform the extra and special duty work of the post, so that they might be able to pursue their proper vocation, which is so clearly defined in the oath of their enlistment, to wit: "That I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the officers appointed over me according to the rules and Articles of War."

Another cause of great discontent is the absence of officers from their proper commands. I have seen companies deprived of their captains for more than five years, during which time the companies so affected would pass through the hands of numberless successors, who, in each instance would assume their duty perfunctorily, because each entered upon it with the belief that the assignment was but temporary, and that he would soon be returned to his own organization. The General Staff is powerless to work out the problems of the Army. The suggestion of the present Chief of Staff, that enlistments be for two years, with prohibition of re-enlistment, would result in the obliteration of the American Army. Secretary Root demonstrated this fact in not allowing enlisted men to be discharged "without honor" because they had contracted disease not in line of duty unless the same remedy be applied to commissioned officers for the same human accident. While the American people are so earnestly engaged upon the subject of conservation, they should also see to it that a good and efficient Army be maintained. As I have terminated my service with the Army, and do not now suffer its trials which I have pictured herein, I feel free to speak.

JOHN C. HAWTHORNE.

#### MAXIM SILENCERS.

Maxim Silent Firearms Company, Jan. 27, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Referring to the letter from one of your correspondents on the Maxim silencer, printed in your issue of Jan. 21, this is especially interesting because of its reference to "bullet noise." This is something which has been given considerable study, and several unexpected things have been developed. As they are not generally known, and as they will interest military officers, I am moved to mention some of them:

The "bullet noise" begins when the velocity of the bullet exceeds the velocity of sound. I am not able to say whether this is a coincidence or a natural course of events. It appears to make but little difference whether the velocity is ten or one thousand feet per second in excess of the velocity of sound. The noise is about the same. Up to the extent of the experiments that have thus far been conducted the shape of the front of the bullet appears to have but a very slight effect. The regular 150-grain pointed bullet of the present service

cartridge when shot wrong end to begins to make noise at about the same velocity that it does when shot point end first.

Again, the bullet noise appears altogether different when heard at a distance from the gun than when heard at the gun itself. When shooting down a railroad track the bullet can distinctly be heard passing each telegraph pole. Shooting over an open field, in which there are no trees or bushes or obstructions, the noise appears to be a hollow reverberation in the air overhead. The same thing occurs when shooting over water. Shooting straight up into the air, there is no bullet noise at all. Only the noise not annulled by the silencer is then heard. This test is the best possible demonstration of the silencer's ability to silence the report noise proper.

In shooting over a range, with trees or bushes near by, the quantity of bullet sound seems dependent upon the distance. For example, at ten yards' range the noise is of very short duration, and therefore the effect is relatively of small quantity. On the other hand, if the range is 1,000 yards the noise is of relatively long duration, and apparently of considerable quantity.

A test with a Krag and a 6mm. Lee straight-pull demonstrates this point extremely well. The bullet from the Krag takes a considerably longer interval to fly 1,000 yards than does the bullet from the high velocity Lee. This makes the noise from the Krag appear to be very much louder than the noise from the 6 mm. Lee. The same thing is also very noticeable in the comparison between the old .45 Springfield and the present model 1906 Springfield, cal. .30. Shot parallel with the ground, the .45 makes much more noise than the caliber .30. Fired straight up into the air the conditions are reversed, the caliber .30 making the greater noise.

Another peculiar thing is the noise as heard from a point down the range. At 500 yards from the gun the sound seems to be one single loud "crack." This appears to come from a point directly overhead. Just why there should be only a single "crack" heard at 500 yards from the gun and a long drawn out crackle at the gun is not quite clear. When listening at a point 2,500 yards at right angles to the line of bullet flight the noise takes on a still different character.

It is thought that the same thing that makes a whip lash snap makes the bullet noise. The writer is at this time inclined to the belief that it is purely vacuum noise. This has not been proved, however. An unsuccessful attempt to prove it may be of interest. A series of tests were made with a bullet having a hole through its center and fitted with a copper gas check base. The idea was that the vacuum formed behind the bullet would be modified by the current of air passing through the axis of the bullet. Repeated firings of this hollow bullet failed to indicate any material change in the velocity at which the noise begins. That the copper gas check came off the bullet early in its flight was proved by the fact that they were, in many cases, found within a few feet of the gun.

A study of this question of bullet noise will unquestionably result in much interesting matter being developed. One thing that must be taken into consideration is the fact that a slightly higher velocity is obtained by a service cartridge and service rifle fitted with silencer, due to the fact that the gases are in contact with the base of the bullet a slightly longer time than is the case with the ordinary rifle. The silencer is the equivalent of a slightly longer barrel. The increase in velocity is approximately sixty-five feet per second. It must be taken into consideration when comparing shooting with and without the silencer, especially if small variations in the velocity are important.

HIRAM PERCY MAXIM.

#### FEARS THE JAPANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

After a diligent investigation I find in the combined states of Washington, California and Oregon two hundred and some odd thousand Japanese, who are equipped with the most modern firearms and with quantities of ammunition at their disposal. I also find that they have in their possession correct military maps of the entire Western coast and defenses, all roads leading through the different states from the coast, including bridges, tunnels and railroads. The millions we have spent and are spending every year on coast defense looks to be money wasted, without a military body of sufficient strength to protect them. What we must have on the Pacific coast is Infantry and Field Artillery to the strength of at least 150,000 men.

DAVID J. HANCOCK,  
Pvt., 1st Class, Hosp. Corps, U.S.A.

[We are glad to find in the service of the Hospital Corps a private who has the information which enables him to make such a careful census of Japanese, and the warlike supplies in their possession. He should be appointed to the General Staff.—EDITOR.]

#### NAPOLEON'S SPEECH AT THE PYRAMIDS.

1216 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 14, 1911.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Will you allow me a few words in reply to your comments on my communication of the 30th ultimo, published in your issue of the 11th instant?

You say, in substance, that no one should be criticized for adding a reference to the Pyramids to Napoleon's speech, to "take the place of the gesture with which Napoleon most naturally must have accompanied his words." I quite agree with you, and I have criticized no one for doing that. I recognize a grocer's right to sell oleomargarine instead of butter, but not to sell it as butter. So far as my former remarks may be considered a criticism, they applied not to the act of modifying Bonaparte's speech, but to that of presenting the speech in its modified form as the speech that Bonaparte made. I supposed, and I still believe, that Mr. Maxim made his quotation in good faith, believing it to be Bonaparte's speech as he made it. You assert or imply the contrary. You seem to believe that Mr. Maxim knowingly and intentionally added a number of words to what Bonaparte said and mistranslated another, and gave as the collective result as Bonaparte's own language. You do not give your authority for this view of the matter, and I think it only fair to Mr. Maxim not to accept it. I know that there are precedents for citing in double quotation marks without any explanatory remark language that was not the exact language used, but I have never known the practice to be commented on, except in terms of condemnation. I should be surprised if Mr. Maxim would not prefer my criticism to your defense of him.

JOHN BIGELOW, JR.

## OUR TROOPS AT MEXICAN BORDER.

Reports received from General Bliss indicate that Mexican insurgents have captured Mexicali. Thorough investigation shows that there are no groups of armed men ready to cross from the United States to Mexico. Nine armed insurgents were captured by our patrols near Pelea and turned over to the marshal. They probably drifted to the American side in search of food following minor engagements in that vicinity. Co. A, 18th U.S. Inf., has arrived at Fort Wingate, N.M., for temporary duty during the absence of its regular cavalry garrison. Our troops have taken every precaution to prevent violation of neutrality laws and are working in conjunction with the civil authorities. The Commanding General, Department of California, has been telegraphed to give Harry S. Harkness, Aeronautical Reserve, all proper assistance in connection with experimental flying along the border.

Co. I, Signal Corps, U.S.A., Captain Hartmann commanding, with Lieutenant Singleton, fifty-seven enlisted men, three civilian packers, 107 animals, and Lieutenant Williamson, Med. Corps, two enlisted men of the Hospital Corps and one ambulance left Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 5 over the Colorado and Southern, en route to Nogales, Ariz., for duty on the Mexican border. A telegram was received asking if the Signal Corps could be ready for service in six hours, and when an answer was sent in the affirmative orders were received from the War Department directing its immediate departure. The company has an equipment for a full company of seventy-five men, with four wire sections complete and four wireless sections except two pack sets, including generators.

A newspaper dispatch from El Paso, Texas, Feb. 15, says: "Four express wagons, loaded with arms and ammunition, were captured to-day by United States troops. The wagons were attempting to cross the river near Falsens, east of El Paso. Eight Mexicans and two Americans, accompanying the wagons, were arrested. The Mexicans were brought to El Paso and jailed on charges of violating the neutrality laws. The Americans escaped."

Troop M, 3d U.S. Cav., Capt. F. C. Johnson commanding, arrived Feb. 1 at Douglas, Ariz., to patrol the frontier in the vicinity. The Douglas Daily International, in speaking of the command, says: "Troop M has made a record which was probably never equaled any place outside of Douglas by any other soldier body, and probably could not be in any other nation. In making this record they were aided by the local Y.M.C.A. and credit must be given to the Association equally with the troopers. The full quorum of Troop M is fifty-three men, but ten of these are absent from Douglas. Of the forty-three remaining here Feb. 3 forty-one took out membership in the Y.M.C.A. Certainly here is a remarkably fine record for the United States soldiery and for the troop now stationed here. The day after Troop M arrived in Douglas Secretary Warr called upon them in camp and invited them to call at the Association building, make themselves at home and make use of the privileges. This was at once accepted and the application for membership of almost the entire troop followed. Douglas and Troop M appear to have formed a mutual admiration society. The troopers from the outset showed themselves to be a fine, manly lot of soldiers and at once won the respect of all who came in contact with them."

Very bluntly Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Naval Academy Alumni Association, told the House Naval Committee on Jan. 25 that the question of the proper disposal of the remains of John Paul Jones had reached a point where "you must take care of them or take them away. They are doing a distinct and decided harm. The boys have come to look upon the situation as a joke; they have made comic songs about it, and they are making patriotism a thing to be laughed at." Colonel Thompson appeared before the committee in regard to the bill appropriating \$135,000 for the last resting place of Paul Jones. He would undertake himself to raise the money to bury this hero properly, but that would never do, for the cadets would look at the spot and say that Paul Jones was "buried first by charity and is buried again by charity." The country must do it, or it must not be done at all. Mr. Loud, of the committee, told of his visit to the crypt and of his belief that the amount carried by the bill was reasonable. He thought the basement would be a fitting place for the tomb, although he would not deny that there were good grounds for the suggestion that a mausoleum should be constructed out in the park; but he thought the introduction of that phase would be injudicious at this time. Mr. Hobson asked Colonel Thompson how he viewed the scheme of erecting a monument on Cemetery Point, near the present site of Cushing's monument, where it would be strikingly in evidence all the time for the midshipmen marching through the grounds. Colonel Thompson replied that if it were merely a question of the remains of Paul Jones and of to-day the monument would do, but "the chapel is going to become of enormous importance as time goes on, because every great commander will rest there. That crypt is going to become the Valhalla, the Westminster Abbey, the Pantheon, of the American Navy." Mr. Loud spoke of his visit to the crypt in Granada, where lie the remains of Ferdinand and Isabella, and the crypt under the Escorial, where the royal bones of the Spanish royalty repose, and the impressiveness which goes with such a crypt. Mr. Hobson referred to the striking effect of the light at the tomb of Napoleon in the Invalides, in Paris, and wondered whether such an effect could not be obtained at Annapolis. The committee expressed its preference for lighting with natural light.

The Senate in executive session on Feb. 15 ratified the convention signed at the Second Hague Peace Conference in 1907 creating an international prize court, and also an additional protocol making certain modifications intended to remove the constitutional objections of several signatories to the original convention. The original convention has been pending in the Senate since Feb. 27, 1908, when it was transmitted by President Roosevelt. The ratification was postponed on the request of the Secretary of State until obstacles which threatened the success of the proposed court were removed. One was the fact that no agreement had been reached by the Powers on a mutually acceptable code of maritime law. Another was the clause which provided appeals from the highest national courts to the international prize court. This was opposed by Great Britain and the

United States on the ground that neither could constitutionally permit appeals from its national courts. At the instance of Great Britain an international conference was convened in London on Dec. 2, 1908, and drafted in French a code of naval warfare which is known as the Declaration of London. This disposed of the objection based on the lack of a maritime code, and was signed on Feb. 20, 1909. To remove the constitutional objections Secretary of State Knox sent out a circular note on Oct. 18, 1909, suggesting an additional protocol to avoid the review of decisions of the national courts by the International Prize Court. This has been accepted by practically every signatory to the original convention. It provides that the original question at issue, instead of the decision itself, shall be submitted to the prize court. Several weeks ago President Taft sent a message to Congress transmitting the additional protocol, with the request that the Senate consider the original treaty. In discussing the effect of the proposed prize court Secretary Knox said: "I am fully persuaded that the establishment of the international court of prize and the services which it might be confidently expected to render in determining and safeguarding neutral rights in case of war will prove one of the greatest advances made toward the reasonable and peaceful regulation of international conduct, and will directly tend to diminish the probability of the extension of war to other Powers than the belligerents already unhappily engaged therein."

At the School of Marine Engineering, Annapolis, Md., Mr. W. D. Forbes, president of the W. D. Forbes Co., New London, Conn., has recently delivered two of a series of four lectures before the student officers of the school on "Actual Shop Work and Practice." The first two lectures covered the subjects of "Preliminary Procedure" and "Functions and Uses of Machine Tools," while the two lectures yet to be delivered cover the subjects "Expedition of Work" and "Record and Cost of Keeping." Dr. Edgar Buckingham, Ph.D., of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C., has lately completed a course of fifteen lectures on "Thermo-dynamics" delivered before the school. These lectures have proved very instructive and valuable to the officers who were able to attend, and arrangements will probably be made for a limited edition of reprints if there seems to be a demand from the officers which will warrant it.

Secretary of War Dickinson has written a letter to Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, former Judge Advocate General of the Army, who was retired for age Feb. 14, commending his long military service, saying: "Dear General: To-morrow, not by reason of any disability, mental or physical, but by operation of law, you retire from active service. I cannot see our association severed without expressing my regret and thanking you for the fidelity and ability with which you have aided me in the discharge of the duties of my office. You carry with you into your retirement the consciousness, justified by the testimony of all who know your work, of duty ably and faithfully performed. I trust that you may live long to enjoy the well earned esteem which your countrymen, in appreciation of your services, cherish for you. Assuring you that my best wishes and cordial friendship attend you." No tribute to long and distinguished service could be better deserved than this. General Davis has established a high mark for his department, and there is no man in the Army more competent to maintain it than General Crowder.

The surveys of the Ingalls and the Hawk have been completed. The work on the Ingalls, which will be known as the Yosemite, has been approved, and will be started as soon as the material can be assembled. The Yosemite was formerly an Army transport. Under the terms of a bill agreed to by the Senate and the House on Feb. 15 an Army transport is detailed to carry foodstuffs to the famine stricken districts of China. At Seattle foodstuffs collected by the Red Cross and other organizations are in storage awaiting transportation. President Taft has made a direct personal appeal to the people of the United States, as president of the American Red Cross, for aid of the starving inhabitants of China. Money contributions should be sent to the local Red Cross treasurer or to the Red Cross, Washington, D.C., and assistance is also asked in raising a cargo of flour and other suitable supplies.

During a rush of small bills in the House this week a resolution (S.J. 297) was passed which, if it becomes a law, will not only disorganize the famous Marine Band, but will do much to lower the standard of all bands in the Service. The resolution provides that military bands shall not be permitted to take part in any private entertainments for money in competition with civilian bands. As everyone knows, it would be impossible to maintain such a magnificent band as the Marine Band on the pay which its members receive from the Government. Most of the members of the band could command two or three times the salary which they receive from the Government in private organizations. Necessarily the members of the Marine Band and a number of other crack military bands must depend largely on private employment for their means of livelihood. It is hoped that the Senate will allow the resolution to sleep in committee.

Col. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., disbursing officer of the Fine Arts Commission, for whose expenses \$10,000 has been appropriated, asked whether he could pay a charge of \$4.75 for pressing four suits of clothes belonging to the chairman of the Commission, D. H. Burnham. The Auditor says yes, but the Comptroller says no. Expenses of laundry work may be paid, but this does not include pressing clothes, which has never "been considered a personal expense occasioned solely by travel." This recalls the famous case of Governor Marcy, of New York, who was unmercifully lampooned by his political opponents because he had included in a bill of expenses to be paid out of the public treasury a charge of twenty-five cents for mending his breeches. "Marcy's breeches" was one of the war cries of the succeeding campaign.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, U.S.M.C., who was placed on the retired list from Feb. 10, 1911, was formerly on duty in Manila, and was one of the officers transferred from Washington to Manila incident to the court of inquiry in 1910 into conditions existing at Washington headquarters. He applied for voluntary retirement, which was not granted. Lieutenant Colonel

Prince then went to Manila, and only returned to Washington a few weeks since. He was appointed to the Naval Academy on June 28, 1878, and reached the grade of naval cadet in August, 1882. He was appointed in the Marine Corps as a second lieutenant in 1884. He was promoted to first lieutenant in 1891, and was appointed an assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in 1897. He became a major in 1899 and lieutenant colonel in 1903. He is a native of Ohio.

Commenting on the suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, that when, through the inroads of death, the Soldiers' Homes will be no longer needed, they be utilized as centers for military instruction, the Dayton (Ohio) News of Jan. 25 said: "We here in Dayton need not be concerned for years as to the disposition of the Central Branch Home. It will in all probability be the last one converted to any other use than caring for veterans. It is by all odds the finest of the homes, and is so splendidly situated that all the others will be converted to other uses before it ceases to house the old soldiers." It believes that at the present rate it will not be many years until there will be enough dependent Spanish War veterans to ensure the continuance of at least one home for years, as these veterans are still young. In such an event, it says, the Dayton Home would naturally be selected for that purpose, after all the Civil War veterans have passed away. "Whatever may be done in the matter of the Soldiers' Homes, however much agitation there may be upon the subject," says the News, "the old soldiers may rest assured that so long as there is one of them above the sod who needs the protecting hand of this Government, that hand will be extended. For if there is one sentiment firmly fixed in the minds of the American people, it is that this nation owes a debt of gratitude to those who stood by the Government when it needed aid. Nor will that sentiment fade so long as there is left in the human heart a virtue called gratitude."

Many an Army woman who tells her grandchildren to-day how she used to cook antelope steak in the good old frontier days will regret to hear that that animal is approaching extinction. It was estimated in 1908 that the total number of antelope in the United States had dwindled to 17,000. The Department of Agriculture is now seeking to widen the field for breeding them, and has introduced into Oklahoma a small herd transported from the Yellowstone Park. The prong-horned antelope is so unlike any other antelope on the face of the earth, and has so many peculiarities, that naturalists class it in a family by itself. Unless protection of the most vigilant kind is extended it will disappear from the United States as the buffalo virtually has passed off the scene. It is very sensitive to restriction, and does not breed successfully in captivity. Of those remaining in the United States, ten thousand are in Montana, Wyoming and the Yellowstone Park, the rest being distributed among twelve other states.

Referring to the address of Colonel Nicholson, "Long-street's Assault on the Union Line, July 3, 1863," delivered at the Meade anniversary dinner at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Dec. 31, 1910, Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., says: "I listened with the greatest pleasure the other evening to your graphic description of the battle of Gettysburg, and I have never read an account or listened to a speech that gave as clear and impressive an idea of a battle as was contained in your description. In fact, it seemed at times as if we could actually see the long lines of the two contending armies maneuvering for position; the advance and stubborn defense; the charges and countercharges; the fierce onslaught; the whirl of the batteries; the terrible sacrifice, and the shouts of victory seemed to echo again."

Part of the new regulations for the Navy will be issued shortly in the form of a circular. It has been found necessary to issue these regulations, which apply to the Construction Corps. The most important sections of this circular refer to the procedure in authorizing repairs and alterations of vessels. It has been found that in handling recommendations for repairs and alterations under one head necessary repairs have often been delayed, much to the detriment of the fleet. By handling repairs separately they can be rushed through and the work started promptly, while if handled in connection with propositions for alterations they will be delayed until the ship is in a dangerous condition. There will also be provision for a new system of ordering vessels sold and to go out of commission.

The House Committee on Military Affairs Feb. 17 recommended the appointment of Representative Washington Gardiner, of Michigan, to succeed the late Representative William Brownlow, of Tennessee, of the Board of Governors of the Soldiers' Home, and Capt. Icius Lambert, of Galesburg, Ill., to succeed the late General Henderson, of Illinois. The Tennessee members resent the selection of a Michigan man to succeed Mr. Brownlow, and threaten to take the matter on to the floor of the House.

The Army transport Buford will be assigned to the work of transporting the supplies for the famine sufferers in China from Seattle. Her place on the trip from San Francisco to Honolulu will be taken by the Crook. The Crook will take the headquarters and two battalions of the 2d Infantry, leaving about March 20.

Sixteen of the twenty-one vacancies to be filled in the grade of second lieutenant in the Army, as a result of the recent examination at Fort Leavenworth, were won by pupils of the Army and Navy Academy, Washington, D.C., conducted by Mr. Michael Dowd.

The French legislature is considering a bill adopting Greenwich time for France. The essential article of the bill as adopted by the Senate is as follows: "Official time (*l'heure légale*) in France and in Algeria shall be Paris mean time put back 9 minutes and 21 seconds."

The nomination of Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., for reappointment as Quartermaster General, with the rank of brigadier general, was sent to the Senate on Feb. 15.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Pauline Gertrude Menge to Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th U.S. Inf., aid to General Hoyt, was solemnized at the home of her mother, Mrs. Joseph Henry Menge, sr., Rose Villa, Pass Christian, Miss., on the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 6, at five p.m. Lieutenant Higgins was accompanied by his best man, Lieutenant Drennan, 4th U.S. Inf., and his ushers, Lieutenants Partridge, 3d Cav., and W. E. Prosser, 3d Field Art., from Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Mr. Joseph B. Chaffe and Mr. Burt W. Henry, of New Orleans, officiated in the wedding party. Miss Mary Frances Menge was the maid of honor, and Miss Jane Higgins and Miss Maye Lincoln Clarke were the bridesmaids. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Bernard H. Menge. Chaplain Kennedy, 22d Infantry, performed the ceremony. Mrs. J. J. Moylan, Miss Jane Higgins and Dr. F. J. Higgins, of Philadelphia, sisters and brother of the groom, were among the out-of-town guests. Lieut. and Mrs. Higgins, after their wedding journey, will be stationed at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hassinger, of Lewistown, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Irene, to Midshipman Percy Talmage Wright, U.S.N., now attached to the U.S.S. Minnesota. The wedding is expected to take place in the early fall.

Lieut. Joseph T. Drake, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Una Geraldine Stephenson were married at Portland, Me., Jan. 31, 1911.

The marriage of Miss Harriet Stafford, daughter of Major and Mrs. John Stafford, to Lieut. Henry John Weeks, 23d U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Clark, Texas, will take place Feb. 28, only close friends being invited.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Ellis, of Los Angeles, Cal., announce the engagement of their daughter, Mercedes, to Dr. George Franklin Cottle, assistant surgeon, U.S.N., now stationed at Tutuila, Samoa Islands.

Mr. J. F. Riley, of New York city, announces the engagement of his daughter, Helen Marie, to P.A. Paymr. Thomas Palmer Ballenger, U.S.N. The wedding will be in June.

Mrs. Eva Rayfield Bitting announces the engagement of her daughter, Hattie Ruth, to Lieut. Walton Goodwin, 5th U.S. Inf.

Col. and Mrs. Garrard announce the engagement of their daughter, Lucy Lees, to Lieut. Victor Sydney Foster, 15th U.S. Cav.

The marriage of Miss Louise Downs and Ensign Bryson Bruce, U.S.N., will take place at Annapolis, Md., on Saturday night, Feb. 18, 1911, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Murray Hill.

Mrs. John C. Kelton, widow of the late General Kelton, U.S.A., has sent out invitations for the wedding reception of her daughter, Anna Campbell Kelton, and Harvey W. Wiley on Feb. 27, from half-past twelve to two o'clock, at 1841 R street, Washington, D.C. The ceremony, which will be attended only by the immediate family, will take place at noon.

Col. and Mrs. Ogden Rafferty announce the engagement of their daughter, Madeleine, to Lieut. David Grover Cleveland Garrison, 26th U.S. Inf. Miss Rafferty is the niece of the late Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th U.S. Cav., and cousin of Cadet William A. Rafferty, at West Point.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Yeates, of Salt Lake City, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elies, to Lieut. Emory Sherwood Adams, 15th U.S. Inf., now stationed at Fort Douglas. The date for the wedding has not yet been set, but it will take place some time in April, just prior to the departure of the regiment for the Philippines.

The marriage of Paul Erdman Kreuger and Miss Eda Alma Westervelt was solemnized in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, of San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 2. The groom is a prominent young business man of San Antonio. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Westervelt, also of that city. Two brothers of the bride are connected with the military services, Capt. W. I. Westervelt, U.S.A., and Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt, U.S.N., and she is herself widely acquainted therein. The groom's best man was Captain Westervelt, the other attendants being John Meusbach, Joe Frost, Hubert Loeffler and John Carrington, of San Antonio; Conrad Westervelt, U.S.N., and Herbert Wersching, of Mexico. The maid of honor was Miss Jewell Fulton, of Austin, Texas. The bridesmaids were Misses Helena Guenther, Regina Beckman, Wallie Kreuger, Tulita Chittim and Elizabeth Houston, of San Antonio, and Henrietta Kieberg, of Corpus Christi, Texas. Little Miss Olive Graves Ellis was a very dainty and beautiful flower girl. The ceremony was read by Rev. Mercer Johnston, assisted by Rev. George Belsey, the benediction being pronounced by Bishop J. S. Johnston. After the wedding a largely attended reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. After an absence of a month on the Pacific coast Mr. and Mrs. Kreuger will be at home at 143 East Mistletoe avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Stephenson, of Portland, Me., have announced the marriage of their daughter, Una Geraldine, to Lieut. Joseph T. Drake, U.S.R.C.S., on Jan. 31, 1911.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Hardesty, of Mannington, W. Va., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ocie, to 1st Lieut. Creedy C. Sheppard, Ord. Dept., U.S.A.

P.A. Surg. A. J. Geiger, U.S.N., and Miss Margaretta Benner Ashbridge, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, Pa., were married at Christ Church Chapel, Nineteenth and Pine street, Philadelphia, by Rev. J. R. L. Nisbett, on Feb. 15. The matron of honor was Mrs. Joseph Carson, of Philadelphia. The groom was attended by Surg. F. M. Shook, of the Navy.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, jr., U.S.A., retired, died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1911, of uremic poisoning, after an illness of about three months. With him at the time of his death were his wife, Mrs. Ellen Morgan Leary, and his two sons, Messrs. Neil Phillips Leary, of Atlanta, Ga., and Theodore M. Leary, of Baltimore. General Leary was not only a veteran of both the Civil and Spanish Wars, but he was one of Baltimore's most widely known and respected citizens. He was born in Baltimore Sept. 15, 1840, and received his education in private schools. At outbreak of the Civil War he was a law student, and he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Independent Company of Maryland Light Artillery Aug. 11, 1862. He was honorably mustered out in June, 1865. Among the battles in which he took part were

those of Gettysburg, Berryville, Va., Opequon Creek, Winchester, Martinsburg Pike, Va., and Middletown, Md. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Artillery July 2, 1867; was promoted first lieutenant in 1873, captain in 1891, and major, Artillery Corps, the same year; lieutenant colonel in 1903, and was appointed brigadier general in July, 1904. He was retired at his own request July 8, 1904, being over sixty-two years of age. After the Civil War he served in the West a number of years and participated in fights with Indians. In 1873 he was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in action against Indians in the Lava Beds, Cal. He took a special course at the U.S. Artillery School, which he completed in 1880. Aside from being president of the Society of the War of 1812, General Leary was the first commander of the Maryland Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., and a member of Baltimore Camp of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was also a well known clubman, having been a member of the University Club and an honorary member of the Baltimore Yacht Club. While General Leary was gaining honors in the Army his brother, the late Capt. Richard P. Leary, was winning fame in the Navy. Recognizing General Leary's executive ability, former Mayor E. Clay Timanus appointed him chairman of the Sewerage Commission when that body was organized a short time after the memorable Baltimore fire of 1904. It was the first political position of importance which the General had ever held, and he served faithfully in the capacity until his illness.

Mrs. Susan Leonora Sherwood, mother of 1st Lieut. J. W. Sherwood, M.R.C., U.S.A., died at Wittman, Md., Feb. 14, 1911, age sixty-seven.

Med. Dir. Edward S. Bogert, U.S.A., retired, died at the home of his daughter, 65 Central Park West, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1911, in his seventy-fifth year. He entered the Service in 1861 as an assistant surgeon, and saw much active service during the Civil War. He was attached to the frigate Congress, later serving in the steam gunboat Cayuga, of the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. He took part in the passage of the ports below New Orleans and in the action with Confederate gunboats, and also the subsequent campaign in the Mississippi River. Among other duties he served at the Naval Hospital, New York, and in the steam frigate Niagara, at the Naval Laboratory, New York; at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, and in the Monongahela, of the Asiatic Squadron, up to 1879. He was subsequently at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; was fleet surgeon of the Asiatic Station, and was later on duty at New York. He was retired May 7, 1898, with the rank of rear admiral, on attaining the age of sixty-two years. His son, Surg. E. S. Bogert, is an officer of the U.S. Navy.

Rear Admiral A. P. Nazro, U.S.N., retired, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 16, 1911. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 3, 1850, and was graduated in 1869 from the U.S. Naval Academy, and cruised in the Mediterranean aboard the Sabine and Franklin. He later joined the Portsmouth and went to the South Atlantic Station, where he was transferred to the Lancaster, and then to the Ticonderoga, and proceeded in the latter to Key West at the time of the Virginian affair. He next served on the Colorado and Congress, cruising with the latter vessel in the Mediterranean until 1875. He subsequently served in the Hartford on the North Atlantic Station, the Plymouth and at the Naval Academy. In 1879 he joined the Constitution, going from her to the Minnesota, and from that vessel to Washington as recorder of the Board of Inspection. He joined the torpedo class of 1884 at Newport, and from there went to ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard. From January, 1885, to September, 1888, he served on the North Atlantic Station aboard the Powhatan, Tennessee and Richmond, and was again ordered to duty aboard the Minnesota, from which he was ordered as a member of the Board of Inspection of merchant vessels, and was also placed in charge of the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York Navy Yard. He served on the Chicago July, 1892-5; schoolship Enterprise, May, 1895-6; receiving ship Vermont, December, 1896-7; Oregon, Dec. 12, 1897, and was lieutenant commander and executive officer of the San Francisco, 1898, and during the insurrection in the Philippines he was placed in command of the Manila, which had been captured from the Spaniards; lighthouse inspector, First and Second Districts, Oct. 1, 1900. He next commanded the Raleigh; was in charge of the naval recruiting station, Philadelphia; in command of the U.S.S. Brooklyn and the U.S.S. Wabash at Charlestown, Mass. His last assignment was to command the naval station at Cavite, P.I., and he was retired for disability incident to the Service March 10, 1910, and went to his home at Jamaica Plain, Mass., to live.

Mrs. Maria Louisa Atkins, who died in Hastings, Mich., Sunday morning, Feb. 5, 1911, was born in Centerville, N.Y., July 26, 1826, making her eight-four years, six months and ten days of age. Her father was Joseph Johnson, who died in her childhood days. Her mother was the daughter of Frederick Ferrington, a son of the Irish Earl of Clare, Mrs. Ferrington being a daughter of Gen. Alexander Magoun, of Boston. Both of these immediate male ancestors were soldiers in the Revolution. She married Augustus W. Atkins in Geneseo, N.Y., June 22, 1848, leaving there with him and settling at Adrian, Mich., and finally going to Hastings in 1854, which has practically been her permanent home since. Her husband died in the Civil War July 26, 1862, and she entered the Corps of Army Nurses soon after, rendering faithful service. She has always been a devout Christian woman and a member of the Episcopal Church since 1867, energetic, active, enthusiastic and an example to others. Being a woman of strong character, she has left a lasting impression among a numerous and diversified list of warm personal friends. She is survived by a sister, one son, Col. C. M. Atkins, N.G.W., of Hastings; three grandsons, Mr. C. B. Atkins, of Butte, Mont., Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., and Asst. Naval Constr. L. M. Atkins, U.S.N.; three great-grandsons and numerous other relatives.

Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N., died at the Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I., Feb. 14, 1911. He was found lying on the floor of the bathroom in his quarters at the War College, having shot himself in the right temple with a .32 caliber revolver. No cause is assigned for the act. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Yardley, daughter of Mrs. Henry Yardley, of Newport. Commander Marble was born in New York city on Sept. 1, 1867. He entered the Naval Academy as a naval cadet Sept. 4, 1884. He was promoted to ensign July 1, 1890; to lieutenant, junior grade, Jan. 25, 1898, and to lieutenant March 3, 1899. He served in the Pensacola in 1888, Petrel and Mohican in 1891, at the Naval War College 1894, and in the Brooklyn 1896. During the Spanish-American War he served on board the New York, and was placed in command of the first prize taken. He was promoted to lieutenant commander July 1, 1905, serving on board

various warships and at several stations of the Navy. He was promoted to commander July 24, 1909, serving on the Vermont until Nov. 5, 1909, when he was detached and assigned to duty at the Naval War College, Newport. Commander Marble was the son (by his first wife) of Mr. Manton Marble, formerly editor and proprietor of the New York World, who of late years has been a resident of England. Mr. Manton Marble was a prominent figure in journalistic and political circles during the Civil War and the reconstruction period, showing particular activity in Democratic interests during the controversy incident to the election of President Hayes.

Just before going to press we were informed of the death in Washington, on Feb. 17, 1911, of Comdr. Herbert G. Gates, U.S.N., who has been under treatment at the Naval Medical School.

J. P. Gibbon, a petty officer of the third class on the U.S.S. South Dakota, was drowned in San Diego Bay, Cal., Feb. 12, by the overturning of a rowboat. He enlisted at Detroit, Mich., in 1897.

Mrs. Nancy Jenkins, widow of Lieut. Leonidas Jenkins, 1st Dragoons, U.S.A., died at her home, No. 411 Fayette Park, Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1911. She was eighty-eight years of age, and one of the few widows of the Mexican War. Mrs. Jenkins was the eldest daughter of the late Major Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., and his wife, Mrs. Hannah Foster Sumner. She was born at Sacket Harbor, Feb. 12, 1823, and was married to Lieutenant Jenkins at Fort Atkinson, Wis., in 1845. Lieutenant Jenkins died during the Mexican War. Their only child, a son, died of yellow fever during the Civil War. He was an officer of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles. Mrs. Jenkins is survived by one sister, Mrs. S. M. Teall, of Syracuse, N.Y., and by two brothers, Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., retired, and Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., retired.

Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, U.S.A., retired, died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1911. General Smith was born in New York April 18, 1831, and was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Medical Department of the Army Dec. 15, 1854. He reached the grade of colonel in that department Feb. 9, 1890; was retired by operation of law, having reached the age of sixty-four years, April 18, 1895, and was advanced to the grade of brigadier general on the retired list April 23, 1904, for Civil War service. He served as lieutenant colonel, medical director, of Volunteers from Feb. 25, 1865, to June 30, 1865. General Smith was brevetted lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865, for superior ability and excellent management of the affairs of his department, and colonel Nov. 22, 1866, for meritorious services and devotion to the sick during the prevalence of the cholera at Little Rock, Ark. In 1887 he was a delegate to the International Medical Congress in Washington, and in 1894 he went to Rome on the same service. He was also a member of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography at Vienna in 1867. He was elected vice president of the American Medical Association in 1877, and of the International Medical Congress in 1887. He was the author of several medical works, particularly on the care of troops in the field. He married Miss Caramond C. Cleeman, of Philadelphia, and made his home there for several years.

Mrs. Florence K. Howland, mother of the wife of Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., died at Newport, R.I., recently, in her eighty-sixth year.

Mrs. Anna Putnam Tracy, wife of Mr. Burr R. Tracy and mother of Capt. John P. Tracy, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., and of Mrs. Wade, wife of Capt. John P. Wade, 2d U.S. Cav.; Mrs. Ansell, wife of Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th U.S. Inf., and of Miss Anne Tracy, died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1911.

Mrs. Theron Geddes, wife of Theron Geddes and mother of Mrs. Bryan Conrad, wife of Captain Conrad, 15th U.S. Inf., died Feb. 6, 1911, at the home of her daughter, after a brief illness. Her two daughters, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Hooper Dunbar, were at her bedside at the time of her death. Mrs. Geddes was well known in Salt Lake.

Comsy. Sergt. Charles Leeman, U.S.A., retired, died on Jan. 31, 1911, from pneumonia, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. August Rowe, on Lazalle street, Sturgis, S.D. He had been sick for about a week with la grippe, and on Monday morning it developed into quick pneumonia. He died without a struggle and without any pain, about eleven o'clock Monday night going into a coma, and the end came peacefully Tuesday morning. The deceased was born in Trenton, N.J., Oct. 9, 1842. He married Alice Hurlburt in Walla Walla, Wash., Jan. 4, 1878. There are left to mourn his loss his widow and four children, Mrs. Anna Daly, Junction City, Kas.; Mrs. Charles Heidenreich, Fort Meade, S.D.; Mrs. August Rowe, of Sturgis; Mrs. Harry Rutledge, St. Louis, Mo., and Claude T. Hurlburt, of Junction City, Kas. There are fifteen grandchildren. Sergeant Leeman served in two Indian wars and in the Spanish War in the campaign in Cuba. He was a member of the Odd Fellows, Defender Lodge, No. 20, Fort Wingate, N.M., also a member of the Knights and Ladies of Security at Junction City, Kas. He was buried with military honors.

Major Charles B. Champlin, a retired officer of the 1st New Jersey, of Newark, died there Feb. 12, after an illness of several weeks, from a complication of diseases. He was nearly sixty-nine years old, and when he applied for retirement from active military service, in 1908, he had served more than forty years in the state National Guard.

Edward Robinson Gilman died at his home in Emmons avenue, Sheepshead Bay, Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1911. He was a son of the late Lieut. Col. Jeremiah H. Gilman, U.S.A. Graduating from the U.S.M.A. in 1885, Edward R. Gilman was assigned as a second lieutenant to the 5th Infantry, and resigned from the Army in January, 1888. He became an electrical engineer and contractor.

## DEATH OF MAJOR GENERAL WEBB.

Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1855, died at his home at Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Feb. 12, 1911. General Webb, who was a man of culture and distinction in civil life, as well as in war, was president of the College of the City of New York for thirty-three years, and the holder of a medal of honor for distinguished personal gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg. General Webb participated in seventeen battles and actions during the Civil War, among them being Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Spotsylvania. At Gettysburg, in command of the 2d Brigade of the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, he was wounded while rallying his command to repel a strong Confederate attack by General Armistead, "the high tide of the Rebellion," as it is called. He commanded a brigade in the

battle of the Wilderness and at Spottsylvania, and was severely wounded in the head in the latter engagement. He received the brevet of major for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Spottsylvania, the brevet of brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service in the campaign terminating with the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee, major general March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service during the war, and major general of Volunteers Aug. 1, 1864, for gallant and distinguished conduct at the battles of Gettysburg, Bristow Station, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania. After graduation, in 1865, he served with the 4th and then with the 2d Artillery. When promoted captain, May 14, 1861, he was assigned to the 11th Infantry, and in September, 1861, he was appointed major of the 1st Rhode Island Light Artillery. He served as Assistant Inspector General, with rank of lieutenant colonel, from Aug. 20, 1862, to June 28, 1863. He reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, 44th U.S. Infantry, in July, 1866; was transferred to the 5th Infantry March 15, 1869, and a few days later was placed on the unassigned list. He was honorably discharged from the Army at his own request Dec. 5, 1870. He was an author well known for the book in which he defended the strategy and efficiency of Gen. George B. McClellan. In 1855 General Webb married Miss Anna Elizabeth Remsen, daughter of Mr. Henry Rutgers Remsen. A son, Mr. Alexander S. Webb, Jr., is president of the Lincoln Trust Company. General Webb was commander general of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, president of the Military Service Institution of the United States, Commissioner for the State Monuments at Gettysburg and Chattanooga and a member of the Century Club. Resolutions of respect for General Webb were adopted by the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Association of the Alumni of the College of the City of New York, and at a special meeting of the officers and council of the Military Service Institution, held at Governors Island, N.Y., on Feb. 13, 1911, the following resolutions were adopted:

## IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, This body has learned, with most profound sorrow, the death of the revered, honored and well beloved president of this Institution, Brevet Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, LL.D., M.H. (late), U.S.A., which occurred on Sunday, Feb. 12, 1911.

Resolved, That in the passing of this eminent soldier, citizen and educator an irreparable loss has been sustained by this Institution, by his state and the nation.

Resolved, That in his intrepid and conspicuous gallantry as a commander on many a hard fought field of the Civil War, his unswerving loyalty and patriotism during the darkest hours of the Republic, his steadfast and untiring devotion to duty in the highest sense as soldier and citizen, ceasing only with his death, and in the never failing dignity, broad charity and unsullied purity of a long life, General Webb will stand as a shining example of all that is highest and best in American manhood for the emulation of succeeding generations.

Resolved, That the earnest sympathies of the members of this Institution are respectfully tendered to the family of General Webb, in the hope that the sorrow that all hearts share may grow less for those nearest and dearest to him in the home circle out of which he has temporarily passed.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the late President, the office of president of the Military Service Institution stand vacant until the next general election in 1912.

The funeral of General Webb was held Feb. 15 at the Church of the Incarnation, New York city. The pallbearers included Gens. Frederick D. Grant, T. F. Rodenbough, A. C. M. Pennington, U.S.A., Gens. Francis V. Greene and Anson G. McCook, U.S.V., Col. Charles W. Larned, U.S.A., Major Charles E. Lydecker, N.G.N.Y. The Legion of Honor, the Military Service Institution and the College of the City of New York, of which General Webb was an ex-president, were represented by delegations. The services were conducted by the Rev. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the church, of which General Webb was a communicant, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Carstensen, of Riverdale. At 1:30 p.m. a special train left the Grand Central Station with members of the family and the body of General Webb for West Point. The funeral party was met at Garrison by Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Superintendent of the Academy. The casket was placed on the gun carriage and ferried to West Point, where the cadets were drawn up in line, and the usual military honors were accorded the remains. The flag on the armory of the 7th New York was at half staff on the day of the funeral.

## PERSONALS.

Contributions to this column are always welcome.

Capt. Arthur L. Conger, 29th U.S. Inf., arrived at New York from Europe on Feb. 10.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., was hostess at a luncheon in Washington, D.C., on Monday, Feb. 1.

The date for the bal masque which is to be given in the armory at the U.S. Naval Academy by the officers of the station is set for Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 28.

Mrs. William Price Williamson, wife of Ensign Williamson, U.S.N., has been spending the past week in Washington, D.C., with Ensign Williamson's parents, Chief Engr. and Mrs. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., at their home in R. street.

The Christmas menu of Company F, 9th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, P.I., and that of the band of the 12th U.S. Infantry, on duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I., which we have just received, show that even at those far away posts there was no lack of all the delicacies obtainable in the large cities in the United States.

At the January meeting of the State of Washington Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., the Commandery went on record as in favor of the making of Gen. U. S. Grant's birthday, April 27, a legal holiday. Companions who favor this were requested to write to any members of the state Legislature with whom they may be acquainted, urging that the Legislature take action on the matter.

Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A., was among the speakers at patriotic exercises in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln held in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 12, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans' Association. General Grant and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles were the speakers and the guests of honor at a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society in New York city Feb. 14.

Rehearsals are being held in the navy yard at Portsmouth, N.H., for an amateur performance of the comedy, "For One Night Only," to be given on the evening of Feb. 25 for the benefit of the Navy Relief Fund. Those who will make up the cast are Surg. F. M. Bogan, of the Wisconsin, and Mrs. Bogan, Naval Constr. Roy W. Ryden and Mrs. Ryden, Miss Dorothy Foster, daughter of Pay Dir. Joseph Foster, retired; Miss Marian Hackett, Lieut. Comdr. R. K. Crank, of the Wisconsin, and Lieut. Joseph C. Fegan, U.S.M.C.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Edward Victor Valz, wife of Passed Assistant Surgeon Valz, U.S.N., at Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 9, 1911.

Capt. Harry W. Newton, Coast Art. Corps, Seattle, Wash., was on Feb. 9 ordered to proceed to Fort Worden, Wash., for the purpose of having X-ray photographs made of his right foot.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Mayotta D. Caffee, widow of Lieut. A. G. Caffee, U.S.N., at Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, 1911. The new arrival is a granddaughter of Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.

Gen. T. S. Peck, of Burlington, Vt., who received from Dr. W. Seward Webb a telegram announcing the death of Gen. Alexander S. Webb, went to New York for the purpose of attending the funeral.

Mrs. Robert W. Leshner entertained at bridge last week at her home, 1336 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Her guests were Mmes. Norman, McCartney, Blasdel and Misses McDonald, Wood, Smith and Moses.

Lieut. Col. Millard F. Waltz, 27th U.S. Inf., accompanied by his daughter, Miss Louise Elaine Waltz, left Fort Sheridan Feb. 8 for New York city, whence they sailed for Panama Feb. 15, to be gone a month.

Major Walter K. Wright, 8th U.S. Inf., has been detailed to take charge of the camp of instruction for Cavalry and Infantry officers of the California Militia, to be held at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from June 11 to 18 next.

Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., who has been in charge of the recruiting district in San Francisco for some time past, left Feb. 3 for his new station at Cincinnati. His former position in San Francisco has been filled by Lieut. Albert E. Randall, U.S.M.C.

Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin D. Foulois, U.S.A., of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, were host and hostess at a pleasant little dinner Feb. 7 in their quarters in the Lower Post. Covers were laid for Mrs. Marian Gibbs, Mrs. Van Way, Lieut. John R. Lynch, Frederick Lemly and Lieut. and Mrs. Foulois.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harry Knox, U.S.N., opened their beautiful home in Annapolis last Wednesday afternoon for a reception for their house guests, Commodore and Mrs. E. B. Underwood, all of whose old friends were invited to welcome them to a winter stay at Carvel Hall, and the hospitable home of Admiral and Mrs. Knox was at its best. The open fires, profusion of flowers and pretty costumes contrasted happily with the inclement weather of the day. Receiving with Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Underwood were Mmes. Schenk, Walker, Nelson, Clark, Bates and others. Commodore and Mrs. Underwood were warmly welcomed to Annapolis, which was once their old home.

Rear Admiral Richardson Clover, U.S.N., and Mrs. Clover gave a valentine dancing party for Miss Helen Taft and their own daughter, Miss Eudora Clover, at their home in Washington, D.C., Feb. 14. Bisque figures of Cupid nestled in bowers of palms and ferns hung from the ceiling of the ballroom and in the meshes of smilax and asparagus vines draped throughout the house. There were hearts all over the place—some of them pierced and others still open to the aim of a random dart. For her costume Miss Taft chose the dress of a Dresden shepherdess, with an underdress of pink and draped overskirt of Dresden figure. She carried a long crook. Mrs. Clover was costumed as Mme. Pompadour, and Miss Clover was in the dress of Mary Queen of Scots. The Marine Band played for the dancing and for the supper. At the dance the souvenirs were of valentine suggestion.

Attorney General R. C. Brickell, of Montgomery, Ala., has formally announced the appointment of William Logan Martin, of Montgomery, as the assistant Attorney General of the state. Mr. Martin's appointment has received much favorable comment in Montgomery, as he is regarded as a young lawyer of exceptional ability and of a most promising future. Mr. Martin is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1907, resigning in August of that year. He graduated in law at the University of Alabama in 1908; was appointed assistant district attorney for Montgomery county in January, 1909, holding that office until December, 1910. He was appointed to the office of assistant attorney general, and entered upon the duties thereof in January, 1911. The office is for a term of four years. An additional office of assistant attorney general having been created by a recent act of the Legislature, Mr. Martin was made first assistant attorney general.

Col. and Mrs. Daniel A. Frederick, U.S.A., graciously entertained about 150 at an evening reception in their handsome quarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a few nights since. The drawing room was prettily developed in the color scheme of red and green. Red carnations and roses were used to advantage, while pretty palms furnished the green tone, with candlesticks with red shades giving a soft glow to the whole effect. The pink and green color scheme predominated in the dining room. Pink carnations and Killarney roses were banded about the room, with ferns and palms giving the color contrast. Punch was served throughout the evening from a bed of pink roses and green ferns by Mrs. Robert Humber, assisted by Miss Doris Frederick, Miss Davis and Miss Adelaide Warren. Mrs. Frederick received her guests in a handsome hand embroidered penon cloth of black and white shades. Standing with her were Colonel Frederick, Mrs. H. L. Scott and Mrs. James B. Houston. Mrs. Martin Novak, Mrs. F. B. Hennessy and Mrs. W. R. Taylor dispensed the hospitalities in the dining room.

The Star, of Wilmington, N.C., in reprinting the reference in our issue of Jan. 28 to the tributes paid to Capt. Earl I. Brown, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., for his work in connection with the interoceanic canal through Beaufort Inlet to Pamlico Sound, in North Carolina, said: "The notable thing in the editorial of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is its high compliment to Captain Brown. It is a compliment from a high source, and it will be deeply appreciated in Wilmington, where Captain Brown is so greatly esteemed personally and professionally. No member of the Corps of Engineers has made a more favorable impression upon the people of Wilmington, and his ability was early recognized by those specially interested in developing the river and harbor at this port. His effective and successful work has all along spoken for itself, and the notable achievements of Captain Brown in deepening the Cape Fear channel and bar under comprehensive plans have been a source of great satisfaction at this port. The technical knowledge of Captain Brown has been demonstrated in the constant deepening of our ocean channel, and, as a consequence, the commerce of the port has greatly increased and its possibilities immensely enlarged. The recent arrival in this port of a loaded steamship drawing 25.6 feet of water signally attests the skill and demonstrates the ability which the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL accords to the distinguished engineer in charge."

Rear Admiral John H. Upshur, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Upshur, of Washington, were at the Hamilton Hotel, Bermuda, Feb. 6.

Major James A. Shipton, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., upon the expiration of his two months' leave will assume command of Fort Barry, Cal.

Cardinal Gibbons was on Feb. 15 appointed by President Taft to be a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners in place of the late Archbishop Ryan.

Catherine Lady Decies is the guest in Washington, D.C., of Capt. John H. Gibbons, U.S.N., and Mrs. Gibbons, whom she knew in London when the Captain was Naval Attaché of the American Embassy.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., entertained an informal dinner party in Washington, D.C., Feb. 9, for the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Nagel.

Among the paintings that are most admired at the exhibition of the Corcoran Art Gallery, in Washington, is an unfinished portrait of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., retired.

It is understood that Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., who was recently tried by G.C.M. on a technical charge which involved another medical officer, has been acquitted.

Major C. C. Whitcomb, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Whitcomb have taken apartments at Clark Court, 36 Clark street, Brooklyn Heights, N.Y. Their son, Clement Whitcomb, is a student at Polytechnic Preparatory School, of Brooklyn.

Major and Mrs. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., were among the dinner hosts in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 13, entertaining Col. and Mrs. Frank Cheatham, U.S.A., Mrs. Benham, Lieut. Col. Charles G. Treat, U.S.A., and Capt. James R. Lindsay, U.S.A.

Miss Sallie Anderson, niece of Colonel Kendall, U.S.A., retired, entertained her house guest, Miss Rie Cornish, of New York, at cards. Among the guests were Miss Bettie Matile, Miss Marie Fisher, Miss Clara Swift, Miss Aileen Gorgas, Miss Margaret Knight, Miss Martha Calvo, Miss Marie Newton, Miss Edwards, Miss Ruth Bliss, Miss Martha Harrison, Miss Ethel Hickey, Miss Marie Ray, Miss Anna Marr, Miss Janet Monday and Miss Marian Parker.

One of the most charming of the small teas of the season at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., was given by Mrs. Alexander Dade at her home Feb. 9, in honor of Mrs. Bellamy, of Wyoming, the only woman in the Legislature, also to Mrs. Metz, wife of Senator Metz, and Mrs. J. A. Kendrick, wife of Senator Kendrick, all stopping during Legislature in Cheyenne. There were a number of town women present and a few of the women of the garrison. Mrs. Dade was a most charming and gracious hostess, and was assisted by Mrs. Hartmann, wife of Capt. Carl F. Hartmann, Signal Corps, who later served coffee.

Miss Theresa E. Drexel, of Washington, D.C., who has been traveling through the South with friends, is now visiting Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Burt at Fort Screven, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. Burt entertained recently in honor of Miss Drexel. Quite a number of their guests were from Savannah, making the trip by water to Fort Screven, chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Savage Lynch and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emerson. Miss Rosalind Wood and her house guest, Miss Powell Byrd, of Virginia; Miss Rowena Taylor, of Macon, Ga.; Miss Elizabeth Penniman and Miss Marjorie Charlton were among the guests. The gentlemen present were Mr. Atkinson, Messrs. Warren Butler, George Heyward, Harry Bauers, Joseph Inglesby, Tom Harper, Jack Nisbet and Captain Williams.

A reception was tendered to Admiral and Mrs. Lucien Young, U.S.N., at Key West, Fla., Jan. 23, 1911, by Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., at their quarters in the naval station. A large number of guests were present, and the affair proved to be a most brilliant one. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The beautiful costumes worn by the ladies and the white uniforms of the officers made a very pretty picture. The reception was attended by the officers of the naval station, the torpedo boat flotilla and of the barracks and by a large number of prominent citizens. Admiral and Mrs. Young left on the Olivette Jan. 24 for Havana, where they will visit for several days. Accompanying them is Paymr. John J. Luchsinger, U.S.N., and Miss Ship, of Pensacola. Capt. and Mrs. Hayden also entertained Aviator McCurdy while he was in Key West preparing for his daring aeroplane flight to Havana.

Civil engineers of the U.S. Navy were the hosts of Civil Engr. Mordcai T. Endicott, U.S.N., retired, in Washington, D.C., Feb. 10, at a dinner given at the New Willard Hotel. The occasion was in celebration of Mr. Endicott's recent election to the presidency of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Reminiscences of common work and experiences marked the speeches of Civil Engr. R. C. Hollyday, the present Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who acted as toastmaster; Civil Engineer Endicott, Assistant Secretary Winthrop, Rear Admiral R. Wainwright, Rear Admiral A. Ward, Civil Engr. A. C. Cunningham, U.S.N., and others. A model of the drydock Dewey, about four feet long, and made up in carnations and ferns, with a miniature of the battleship Mississippi in the dock, was one of the floral decorations. Among the other guests present, in addition to those named above, were William Smith, chief clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Civil Engineers Whitman, Paul, Shultz, Allen, Ward, Gregory, Chambers, Parsons, Cooke, Rockwell, Carlson, Gaylor, Harris, Stanford, Cox, Reed and Bellingier, U.S.N.

Mrs. Kautz, widow of General Kautz, U.S.A., who is spending the winter with her sister, Mrs. Schoenle, on Bigelow place, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio, asked a few friends last week to see some fascinating old Japanese prints which she brought back with her from the Mikado this autumn. "Mrs. Kautz," says a correspondent in the Cincinnati Enquirer, "is a very unusual woman, with something of that wide interest in people and things which endeared her brother, the late Col. Leopold Markbreit, to his friends. Both Mrs. Kautz's daughters are married in the Army and her son is a naval officer, so she is a bird of passage, being on the wing. Her collection of Japanese prints leaves a delightful impression of Oriental mystery, the subjects showing the days before and after the European influence and contrasting the wonderful mellow coloring of the old masters with the crude brilliancy of the modern work. Miss Schoenle and her new sister, Mrs. Frederick Schoenle (née Harff), who has a Greek type of beauty, assisted Mrs. Kautz in displaying her art treasures, many of which were tattered with age, and Mrs. Frederick Schoenle, whose specialty is ancient history, discovered in the prints many points in common with Greek and Babylonian art. Mrs. Kautz will remain here for some months."

Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan and the Misses McClellan are now at the Hotel Granada, San Francisco.

Gen. and Mrs. J. W. Barlow, U.S.A., and Miss Barlow are at the Grafton, Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Joseph Matson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 1, 1911.

Mrs. Hourigan, wife of Comdr. P. W. Hourigan, U.S.N., has returned from New York to the naval training station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Whitaker, U.S.A., announce the birth of a son, William Marsden Whitaker, on Feb. 10, 1911, at Fort Howard, Md.

A son, Charles J. Odend'hal, Jr., was born to the wife of 3d Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal, U.S.R.C.S., at Westminster, Md., Feb. 5, 1911.

Gen. and Mrs. William Pennock Rogers, who have been spending the winter in Florida, have left Palm Beach and are now at St. Augustine.

Brig. Gen. William M. Wherry, U.S.A., retired, and his daughter, Mrs. Robert N. Dickman, returned to St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 15, from a tour of Cuba.

Comdr. Mark L. Bristol, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bristol left Newport, R.I., this week, for Baltimore, to visit Mrs. Bristol's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse Moore.

Miss Stella Dimmick, daughter of Gen. E. D. Dimmick, of Washington, has been the house guest of Miss Georgie Varnum in Bangor, Me., for the past two weeks.

Mrs. Rosetta E. Rafferty, widow of the late Col. William A. Rafferty, 5th U.S. Cav., is visiting Mrs. Ogden Rafferty at 181 East Kirby avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Miss Cornelia Truxtun, of Norfolk, Va., daughter of the late Commodore Truxtun, U.S.N., is visiting her cousin, Mrs. James Potter Higginson, in New York, N.Y.

A daughter, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. W. A. Nichols, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., was born to the wife of Mr. Martin T. Chamberlain at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 12, 1911.

The friends of Mrs. G. E. Vass, nee Lebane, will be pleased to hear of her safe recovery from a serious operation performed in the Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., Dec. 11.

Mrs. Robert Forbes is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Nugent, the wife of Capt. George A. Nugent, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., at her apartment at the Kenesaw, in Washington, D.C.

Capt. Edward N. Johnston, U.S.A., on duty in the Chief of Engineers' Office, Washington, D.C., is confined to his apartment with an attack of grip. His condition is not regarded as serious.

Mrs. Murray, wife of Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., and the Misses Murray entertained at an afternoon tea at their Rhode Island avenue residence, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 11.

While taking the six-mile ride ordered daily for the officers of the 14th U.S. Cavalry, Chaplain E. R. Chase, of that regiment, had his horse fall with him, breaking the Chaplain's leg just above the ankle.

Mrs. Henry W. Fitch, widow of the late Chief Engineer Fitch, U.S.N., and the Misses Fitch are spending several months in Rome, Italy, where their address is care Messrs. Sebarti and Reale, Rome, Italy.

Miss Anne Williamson, daughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N., was hostess at an informal tea in Washington, D.C., on Thursday, Feb. 16, in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. W. Price Williamson, wife of Ensign Williamson, U.S.N.

Mrs. Huggins, wife of Capt. J. B. Huggins, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been in the Division Hospital, Manila, December last, having undergone a serious operation. She is recovering, and will soon be able to be moved to her home, according to advices of Jan. 3 last.

Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., will speak on "Some Massachusetts Soldiers with Whom Washington Passed his Forty-sixth Birthday at Valley Forge" at the celebration, in Boston, Feb. 22, of Washington's Birthday by the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Lieut. Col. Edwin F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., on duty at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and who has been up North to act as counsel in the case of Major Henry S. Greenleaf, Med. Corps, U.S.A., before a G.C.M., was a guest at the review of the 7th New York by Major Gen. T. H. Barry, U.S.A., in the army, Feb. 16.

Miss Marion Leutze, daughter of Rear Admiral Eugene H. C. Leutze, U.S.N., commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, who has been visiting Miss Marion Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, is now the guest of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop in Washington, D.C.

At the meeting and dinner of the Philadelphia Geographical Society, where Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., was the guest of honor, and gave an illustrated lecture on the Panama Canal, Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, was awarded the Elisha Kent Kane Gold Medal for work of exploration in the Arctic.

Among the guests at a dinner given in Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, by Representative and Mrs. John W. Dwight to meet their niece, Miss Elizabeth Hicks, of California, were Lieut. Charles Russell Train, U.S.N., and Mrs. Train, Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., Lieuts. Byron A. Long and Herbert L. Spencer, U.S.N.

Mrs. F. W. Sibley, who has been very ill in a private hospital in New York, is now convalescent. Colonel Sibley and Mrs. James M. Phalen, his daughter, who have been the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Roe during Mrs. Sibley's illness, hope to be able to start with Mrs. Sibley on Wednesday for a visit to Columbus Barracks, where Dr. and Mrs. Phalen are stationed.

Mrs. John J. Mudgett, wife of Lieutenant Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf., has returned from the Philippines with her little daughter Margaret, to be with her mother, Mrs. Holt, in Plattsburg until the return of her husband's regiment. Mr. William Flagg Holt, father of Mrs. Mudgett, died in Plattsburg Nov. 22 last, and she also lost her brother while she was in the Philippines.

Lieut. Robert Tittoni, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Tittoni arrived at New York city Feb. 15 on the Cedric, of the White Star Line, from Mediterranean ports, after a vacation spent in Italy and France. He visited his mother, the Countess Alberti, in Florence, and his uncle, Signor Tommasi Tittoni, the Italian Ambassador to France, in Paris. He will go later to the Charleston Navy Yard, where he is stationed.

The prize, a gold medal, \$200 and life membership, offered by the U.S. Naval Institute for the best essay on any subject pertaining to the Navy, was awarded to an essay entitled, "Navy and Economy," by Paymr,

Charles Conard, U.S.N. The essays receiving honorable mention were: "Naval Power," by Capt. Bradley A. Fiske, U.S.N., and "Wanted a First Aid," by Comdr. C. C. Marsh, U.S.N.

Brig. Gen. H. H. Bandholtz, commanding the Bureau of Constabulary, Manila, P.I., announces that the following officers of the class graduated Dec. 15, 1910, at the Constabulary School, and recommended by the school staff and superintendent for their conduct, application and proficiency in the course of study, are honor graduates: Third Lieuts. William C. Rose, Ernest G. Hoffman, Ralph D. Rader, Carl B. Bethea, Harold W. Lombard and Carl T. Bauman.

The will of the late Rear Admiral Charles S. Sperry, U.S.N., was filed at Newport, R.I., Feb. 15, for probate. It was drawn by Rear Admiral Sperry Nov. 12, 1908, on board the flagship Connecticut when he was in command of the Atlantic Fleet during the latter half of its cruise around the world. The entire estate is given to Mrs. Sperry. It is stated in the petition that the personal property is valued at \$15,000. The executor is Marcy L. Sperry, son of the testator.

Among the officers of the Navy who have more recently purchased land at Great Neck Hills are Lieut. C. H. Bullock, P.A. Surg. J. T. Miller and Lieut. J. D. Little. Plans are in the hands of the architect for a house for Lieutenant Bullock, to be erected in the spring. Lieut. A. W. Pressey, U.S.N., retired, who now has a real estate office in the Marbridge Building, Herald Square, New York, acted as broker in these sales. Great Neck Hills is becoming a naval colony for officers in the Service who make their homes near New York.

By the will of Chief Engr. David B. Macomb, U.S.N., who died Jan. 27 last, an old hall clock, which was originally owned by Thomas Worthington, of Ross, Adena county, Ohio, is left to his daughter, Mrs. Margaret A. Bull. A request is made that the clock be handed down to the children of successive generations who bear the family name of Worthington. Mrs. Bull also gets the original family deed of Grosse Isle, in the Detroit River. After her death it is to go to the Michigan Historical Society. The swords, belts and epaulets of the testator are left to a grandson, Gould N. Bull, and the warrants, orders and commissions of the Navy Department are left to the widow, Mrs. Augusta H. Macomb. The estate is valued at \$5,000. Small legacies were left to grandchildren.

The last of the bachelors' Germans for this season was given on Feb. 15 in Washington, D.C. The committee included Lieut. Comdr. Leigh C. Palmer, U.S.N., apt. Frank R. McCoy, U.S.A., and Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, U.S.A. Some of those dancing the cotillon were Miss Helen Taft, Miss Harris Anderson, daughter and niece of the President, and Mrs. Taft, Col. and Mrs. Spencer Cosby, U.S.A., Col. and Mrs. George M. Dunn, U.S.A., Capt. and Mrs. Gibbons, U.S.N., Capt. and Mrs. Edward Carpenter, U.S.A., Miss Marian Leutze, daughter of Admiral Leutze, Miss Oliver, daughter of the Assistant Secretary of War, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the Misses Southland, daughters of Admiral Southland, Miss Dorothy Williams, daughter of Col. John R. Williams, and the Misses Murray, daughters of the Chief of Coast Artillery.

"Among the Irish Volunteers in St. Louis, Mo., at the outbreak of the Civil War," writes a correspondent, "was a young priest, Father Patrick J. Ryan, who had come to America in 1852, and been ordained in the following year here. His services were accepted as chaplain, and he was assigned to a military prison. This young priest is the late Archbishop Ryan, who died Feb. 11 in Philadelphia, Pa. His sermons, from the time of his ordination, had attracted attention, and the people went in increasing numbers to hear the priest who 'could touch the heartstrings, was not afraid to tell a witty story in an inimitable brogue, and in the next instant draw a picture that would bring tears.' So Chaplain Ryan went among the soldiers in the prison as he had gone among the people in the slums of St. Louis. He made those who were wounded laugh even in and at their pain by his wit; he cheered up others with droll stories; he kept the whole prison as cheerful as any prison can be by means of his tongue, and there are men down South to-day who will tell you stories that they heard from the lips of Chaplain Ryan when they were prisoners between the years 1861 and 1865. In his work Chaplain Ryan came in contact with men of all sorts of religious beliefs and creeds. Never a radical, he came to understand how men could feel differently on the subject of religion and still be sincere, and so, when he was mustered out of the Army and returned to his pulpit, his sermons were marked not only for their eloquence and wit, as before, but for their liberal views as well."

Final memorial services to those who met death in the blowing up of the U.S.S. Maine at Havana in 1897 were held at Havana, Cuba, Feb. 15. Among the two thousand persons who attended the exercises, some on board steamers and those directly interested standing on a broad platform constructed over a caisson, were United Spanish War Veterans, Daughters of the American Revolution. Among those on the platform were Col. F. T. Gihon, post commander; United Spanish War Veterans, Comdr. C. P. Chainey, John A. Chisholm, Camp No. 50, Department of Massachusetts; Mr. Jackson, the American Minister; the Consul, Mr. Rogers; the Vice Consul, Mr. Springer; Vice President Zayas and the Rev. Father Medina. This program was carried out: Ode, selection by the Artillery band; a brief service conducted by the D.A.R., Havana Chapter, with prayer by Bishop Albion Knight; Chopin's "Funeral March," played by the municipal band; an address by Colonel Gihon; prayer by the Rev. Dr. L. S. Harvey; selection by the Artillery band; the Spanish War Veterans' ritual; oration by Vice President Zayas; selection by the Artillery band; benediction by the Rev. Father Medina; selection by the Artillery band, and "Taps" by the municipal band. On board the Gypsy were Daughters of the American Revolution, who literally covered the waters surrounding the wreck with flowers. A bronze shield from the Spanish War Veterans was placed on the mast of the battleship by Colonel Gihon, and the Cuban gunboat Hatuey hoisted the American flag. Marines from the same vessel served as honor guards. During the services minute guns were fired from Cabanas Fortress.

#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

When Rear Admiral Adams, U.S.N., was captain of the Brooklyn Navy Yard an action for \$25,000 was brought against him for libel by an enlisted man who had been dismissed upon charges. The question arises as to who shall pay the trial fee of \$1.75, and the Comptroller decides that, with the approval of the

President, it can be paid out of the appropriation "Miscellaneous Expenses, U.S. Courts."

It is decided that the right of a laborer who has been injured in the employ of the Government, so as to be incapacitated for work, to pay for a year, unless he sooner recovers, under the Act of May 30, 1908, is not affected by his discharge.

#### INFANTRY IN WASHINGTON.

The recent discussion in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of the use of Potomac Park, on the Potomac River, at Washington, as the site for an Infantry post in the National Capital finds an echo in an article in the current Infantry Journal by Major T. Bentley Mott, 4th U.S. Field Art., attaché at Paris, on "The Infantry in Washington." Major Mott having been long an attaché abroad is able to bring to the treatment of the subject a wide knowledge of the methods in vogue in Europe in housing foot soldiers. He favors the building of barracks in Washington for an Infantry regiment. When the Infantry would be doubled, adjacent barracks could be built. Our system of locating barracks outside the limits of cities, and often at a considerable distance, exists in this country only, he says, and is a relic of the old frontier post. The "horrible expensiveness" of the present system, which he describes, could be done away with by erecting barracks in cities. Taking up the disadvantages which some may find in the city idea Major Mott holds it is out of the question to think of acquiring land enough near Washington for regimental field training with all that it implies; but if a barracks were constructed, say on the White Lot, on the Mall, on the square near the Pension Office, on ground near Rock Creek Park, or on the lot where stood the old Naval Observatory, there would be plenty of room for all close order drills, while the broad roads of the city, especially in the early morning, are perfect places for squad drills. Company or battalion drills could be held on the open grass parks in the neighborhood. "No injury would be done and no more sensible use could be made of the parks." For combat exercises of the battalion and regiment, Rock Creek Park offers terrain far better adapted to its purposes than is to be found on the average reservation.

Another forward step which we must take, he says, is the march and maneuver over open country. "The so-called maneuver camps are merely schools of minor tactics." The Massachusetts coast defense maneuvers of 1909 more nearly deserve the name. We are wise in making haste slowly in that matter, he believes, as it would be discouraging to begin such maneuvers as are held in France and Germany yearly until our officers have a good working knowledge of minor tactics on the ground. Major Mott does not claim that the system of training which will be in operation here in a few years demands the housing of our troops in cities, but he maintains that, if their location in the centers of population is desirable for other reasons, the work of preparing them for the business of war would be served as well by garrisons in the towns as by posts outside. "One has only to compare the normal progress of instruction from recruit drill to maneuvers to see that a regiment of infantry having its barracks in Pennsylvania avenue would be just as well trained as one stationed at Fort Myer. Indeed, he sees superiority in some respects in the avenue-trained men: they would be better dressed, would take more pride in themselves, would be more contented, because better amused when off duty, and desertion would be less, all of which counts for esprit. There would be no walks to keep clean, no grass to cut, no snow to shovel and none of the many other things now to be done at a post. The men's work would be largely confined to learning the business of soldiering, and a captain could take out to drill nearly every man in his company. Guard and fatigue duty would be less, so that there would be more time for instruction. That desertions would be fewer and enlistments more numerous Major Mott does not doubt.

The use of barracks instead of elaborate posts would bring about economy in buildings in case a garrison is temporarily or permanently reduced, as was shown at Camp Sheridan when the troops were in Cuba. A whole battalion had to be sacrificed in the 27th Infantry to take care of the post. In the case of barracks it would be practically merely the turning of the key in the door and leaving a caretaker or two. The Navy Department, Major Mott says, has not had to bother with the family affairs of the vast majority of its officers. Once the essayist heard it said: "The first object in the Navy is to have an efficient fleet; the first object in the Army seems to be to make officers and their families comfortable; such readiness for military service as is compatible with that condition is then earnestly striven for."

Major Mott believes the time is opportune for making the experiment of quartering a regiment of infantry in Washington in the manner he suggests. Then at the end of a few years it could be ascertained whether the men so quartered were superior to those stationed at a distance from the city. The comparison would thus serve as a guide for the solution of the problem of housing infantry. Again, the permanent contact of the Regulars with the National Guard due to barrack housing would greatly assist in the development of the Militia. The morals of the Regular soldier would improve if he lived in a city instead of being cooped up in a lonesome post, where the conditions are imposed by the middle-aged men who create and control them. The presence of the soldiers in the midst of the civilian population would be agreeable to the latter and would tend to make the Army more popular. In France when new regiments are created there is lively bidding among the towns that want the regiments. The arguments of Major Mott reinforce the claims of those who in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL several months ago advocated the use of Potomac Park. The park is a part of the city and barracks placed there would be "cityized" to all intents and purposes. Crossing a short bridge over the Washington Channel, flowing between the island and the mainland, a soldier would be at the foot of Fourteenth street, only three blocks from the Agricultural grounds and the Mall and within half a dozen blocks of the grounds of the White House. It would be nearer to the city than Governors Island is to Manhattan or Brooklyn. The cost of getting water and light to barracks so situated might be a feature favoring the selection of another site.

A kindred subject is discussed in the same issue by Major Frank L. Winn, 13th U.S. Inf., who writes on "Our Military Posts." He, too, believes that the post of the future will be in or near a city. Under the present system, says the essayist, too much instruction

is sacrificed for purely administrative duties incident to the maintenance of the post. So exacting are these requirements that Major Winn during the past summer was unable to have at important exercises more than three officers and 112 men out of a battalion of normal strength. So bad is the situation that field training has been given up in many cases. Major Winn believes all new posts should be constructed in a more compact and economical grouping of buildings. The withdrawal of so many men from strictly military duty might be made less objectionable, he thinks, if men guilty of minor offenses were not confined in the guardhouse and then sent out to do work under the guard of single sentinels, the "familiar dump cart spectacle." Military convicts at posts should be exclusively employed on work in gangs, such as roads, quarries, ranges, etc. Such convicts should be only those so violent as to require deprivation of their liberty. Pending the establishment of a service corps, Major Winn suggests trial of a temporary arrangement by which the number of men necessary for the work of such a corps would be selected from a garrison and transferred to a separate organization designated for the purpose. They would wear a distinctive uniform, occupy separate quarters and would be relieved entirely from military training.

In connection with the attention that has been attracted to European barracks, it may be worth while to say that officers who have seen Continental housing of troops are not unanimous in commending them. One officer says that after a view of some French barracks he is surprised that the men stand it. The cold of winter makes them simply "awful," using his term. The sinks are outside, compelling the men to rise from a warm bed and cross 100 feet of yard. The "unclean condition simply beggars description. It was an object lesson in how not to keep barracks clean." This criticism will doubtless surprise many who have considered the European system so far superior to ours.

While such discussions as these we have analyzed are interesting, we are of the opinion that they tend to confuse the issue, which was so sharply raised in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last spring at the time of the absence of Infantry from the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statues to Pulaski and Kosciuszko in Washington. It might be better for Infantry to concentrate on bringing about a representation of that arm at the National Capital, than to dissipate much energy in seeking for the ideal method of housing. One of the best informed Infantry officers of the Army writes us that the scarcity of Infantry almost precludes the sending of Infantry to Washington; hence it will be seen that there is a greater problem to solve just now than the matter of barracks.

#### DEBATE ON MR. PEARY.

During a debate in the House on Feb. 16 Representative Macon, of Arkansas, made a sharp attack on Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, of the Navy, taking as his text the pending bill, which proposes to place Peary on the retired list as a rear admiral in recognition of his polar work. The Arkansas statesman declared that Peary, to his mind, was "an unfaithful servant, an idle loafer, and ought to be driven from the Service, instead of being promoted as proposed."

Mr. Macon said that in his opinion neither Peary nor Cook reached the pole. He characterized Mr. Peary as "an adventurer" and "a fur trader," and said that he was unworthy of belief. He also jumped on New York newspaper editors who have criticized his course in the Peary case, referring to them as "pen-eyed, pinheaded and putrid tongued infinitesimals."

This provoked a bitter debate in the House at the night session on Feb. 16, when Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, arose to reply to Representative Macon. Mr. Moore questioned Mr. Macon as to his knowledge of polar questions, taking up the cudgels for Mr. Peary, whom he commended as "one of the nation's heroes." He denounced Mr. Macon's speech as an "offensive diatribe" and as an unjust and outrageous assault on an honorable man. Mr. Moore said that "heroes like Hobson, Dewey and Peary have not time to stop and answer every dog that bites at their heels." He paid a high tribute to Peary, saying that the attainment of the pole had come at the end of years of labor and hardships.

Representative Saunders, of Virginia, spoke in support of the claims of Peary. He stated it as his opinion that there was nothing to uphold Mr. Macon's "attempt to discredit Peary's story. Subjected to every test," Mr. Saunders said, "Peary's story stands out clean."

#### PRAISE FOR GENERAL DUVAL.

Both the Manila Times and the Cablenews-American paid high tributes to Gen. W. P. Duvall, U.S.A., on the eve of his departure from Manila for the United States the latter part of December last. The Manila Times in its editorial remarks says, in part: "As commanding general of the troops in the islands he has worked, in less than two years, a veritable revolution in the condition of the Army. The impartial observer cannot have failed to see the wonderful improvement in the appearance and the conduct of the enlisted men since his assuming command, and it can safely be said that nowhere in the world can there be found smarter or more efficient looking soldiers than in the streets of Manila to-day. He has inspired the members of his staff with the same efficiency. His influence has been felt in every department, and in health, proficiency of drill and readiness for instant service the Division of the Philippines under his direction stands at the highest degree of perfection ever attained by United States troops in time of peace. This is a great deal to say, but it is not all. General Duvall will be missed by hundreds who know him, not as a general, but as a scholar, gentleman and delightful companion."

The Cablenews-American, in the course of its editorial remarks, said: "General Duvall leaves an enviable record as commander of the Philippines Division, which is considered to be the most important territorial command in the Army. He has set a high standard of efficiency for himself and for those that served under him; and he leaves the troops in these islands in a higher state of discipline than when he received the command, which is the end and aim of the zealous and efficient soldier. During his administration many important questions bearing upon the permanent military policy in the Philippines have been settled, such as the concentration of troops in permanent posts, the adoption of plans for the defense of the entrance to Manila Bay and of the city of Manila and the maintenance and proper use of native troops. He carried out successfully the most interesting and most instructive maneuvers that have ever been held

by American troops. General Duvall is a man of wide and varied accomplishments. He is an expert mathematician, a master of German, French, Italian and Spanish and of pure and vigorous English, a skilful tactician, an Artillery officer of distinction and a thorough soldier."

#### BOSTON HARBOR.

Fort Revere, Mass., Feb. 15, 1911.

One of the most enjoyable hops of the winter was held at Fort Banks on Saturday. Col. and Miss Patterson received the guests, which included the officers and ladies of the harbor forts and from the navy yard. The hop was given by Miss Patterson in honor of her house guest, Miss Best. On Tuesday the usual enjoyable monthly dance was given by the officers and ladies of the navy yard. The Navy tug conveyed the Army contingent.

The death of Mrs. Florence K. Howland, of Newport, mother of Mrs. Townsley, formerly at Fort Strong, and well known in the harbor, came as a shock to her many friends. On Thursday Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Koenig, of Fort Warren, gave a dinner for Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine and Lieut. and Mrs. George P. Hawes. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Robert E. Sievers, of Fort Warren, entertained at bridge for Miss Baerick, of San Francisco; Mr. Sydney Smith, of Boston; Lieut. and Mrs. Weston, of Fort Strong; Lieutenant Phillips and Dr. Long, of Fort Andrews; Major and Mrs. William Chamberlaine, Capt. and Mrs. F. L. Buck, Lieut. and Mrs. Koenig, Lieut. and Mrs. Hawes, Lieut. and Mrs. V. E. Clark and Mrs. Masters.

Miss Williamson, niece of Mrs. Thomas Ridgeway, has arrived at Fort Andrews for a visit. Mrs. Weston's mother left for Vermont Monday. Mrs. William Chamberlaine, of Fort Warren, left for Washington on Saturday for a two weeks' visit with her parents, Gen. and Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Sievers, of Fort Warren, entertained the bridge club on Thursday afternoon. Gen. and Mrs. White, of Boston, were guests of Major Chamberlaine Sunday.

At an election held Monday night at the Cambridge Armory 1st Lieut. Herbert E. Lombard, brother of Colonel Lombard, was elected to the captaincy, made vacant by the promotion of Captain Shedd. Lieut. A. F. Woodside was elected first lieutenant, and 1st Sergeant Montgomery second lieutenant. This gives the 6th Co. its full complement of officers.

On Friday evening Capt. F. S. Long, of Fort Revere, Lieuts. G. B. Norton and L. B. Bender, went to Brockton, where they judged a prize drill of the Brockton High School cadets. Capt. Robert S. Welsh, Q.M. Dept., passed through Boston Tuesday, en route to Lawrence, stopping for a few hours at the depot quartermaster's office.

### THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—Jacob M. Dickinson.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Chief of Staff—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A.

#### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 14, 1911.

Appointments in the Army.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants with rank from Feb. 11, 1911: George E. Brewer, Eugene W. Caldwell, Edward K. Dunham, Max Elmhorn, Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., Charles A. Elsberg, John F. Erdmann, Eugene Fuller, Arpad G. C. Gerster, Robert H. Halsey, Forbes Hawkes, Frank Hartley, Graeme M. Hammond, Walter B. James, Smith E. Jelliffe, Aspinwall Judd, Frederic Kammerer, Edward L. Keyes, Arnold Knapp, Howard Lillenthal, Robert L. Loughran, James F. McKernon, Willy Meyer, Samuel J. Metzger, John J. Moorhead, Edward W. Peterson, Godfrey R. Pisek, Eugene H. Pool, William M. Polk, Sigmund Politzer, John B. Rae, Thomas E. Satterthwaite, Frederic E. Sondern, James P. Tuttle, Frederick T. van Beuren, Jr., George G. Ward, Jr., John E. Weeks, and Julius H. Woodward, all of New York.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 15, 1911.

Reappointment in the Army.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brig. Gen. James B. Aleshire, Q.M.G., to be Q.M.G., with the rank of brigadier general, for the period of four years, beginning July 1, 1911, with rank from July 1, 1907. His present appointment will expire by limitation June 30, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

Lieut. Col. John A. Hull, J.A., to be judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Crowder, appointed judge advocate general on that date.

Major John Biddle Porter, J.A., to be judge advocate, with the rank of lieutenant colonel from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Hull, promoted.

Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Samuel S. Bryant, P.R.R.I., to be captain from Jan. 15, 1911, vice Graham, retired from active service Jan. 14, 1911.

Second Lieut. Louis S. Emmanuelli, P.R.R.I., to be first lieutenant from Jan. 15, 1911, vice Bryant, promoted.

Appointment in the Army.

Judge Advocate General's Department.

First Lieut. Edward A. Kreger, 28th Inf., to be judge advocate, with the rank of major, from Feb. 15, 1911, vice Porter, promoted.

Infantry Arm.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 11, 1911: Frederick R. Palmer, Wis.; Stanley W. Wood, Mo.; Alexander Wilson, Mo.; Xavier F. Blauvelt, D.C.; Frank D. Lackland, D.C.; Mason W. Gray, Jr., Mich.; Joseph Andrews, Okla.; Albert S. Peake, Cal.; Floyd D. Carlock, O.; Cushman Hartwell, Pa.; Arthur Boettcher, at large; Elisha F. Riggs, D.C.; Horace T. Apington, N.Y.; Henry B. Post, N.Y.; Fred L. Walker, O.; Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., at large; Rapp Brush, Ill.; James E. O'Phelan, Minn.; John O.K. Taussig, Mo.; Bert M. Atkinson, Ga.; Edward G. McCormick, N.Y.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 15, 1911.

Promotions in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

Lieut. Col. Samuel E. Allen to be colonel.  
Major John W. Ruckman to be lieutenant colonel.  
Capt. James M. Williams to be major.  
First Lieut. William E. Murray to be captain.  
Second Lieut. Abney Payne to be first lieutenant.

Appointments in the Army.

Coast Artillery Corps.

John Emmitt Sloan to be second lieutenant.

Medical Reserve Corps.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from Feb. 6, 1911: Omar H. Quade, Mo.; Guy L. Qualls, Mo.; Leopold Mitchell, La., and Philip Barry Connolly, N.Y.

S.O., FEB. 16, 1911, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, C.A.C., is transferred from the 63d Co. to the 81st Co.

First Lieut. Seaton Noman, M.R.C., upon his relief from temporary duty at Fort Wingate, N.M., by 1st Lieut. George F. Campbell, M.R.C., will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex.

Leave for two months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Langwill, 27th Inf., about May 25, 1911.

Capt. Paul H. McCook, 26th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station.

Leave for two months and five days, upon the arrival of the 7th Infantry in the United States, is granted Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf.

The transfer of 2d Lieut. Calvin McC. Smith by the operation

of a mutual transfer, from the Infantry arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, on Feb. 14, 1911, with rank from June 15, 1910, is announced. He is attached to the 23d Co. and will proceed at once to San Francisco.

Capt. Elijah B. Marindale, Jr., C.A.C., from assignment to 42d Co. and placed on the unassigned list. He will report in person to the C.O., Artillery District of Manila Bay, for duty on his staff.

Lieut. Col. Frank E. Hobbs, O.D., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment.

G.O. 21, JAN. 31, 1911, WAR DEPT.

Under the provisions of Par. 1107, Army Regulations, 1908, as amended by G.O. No. 124, W.D., June 30, 1910, an enlisted man may be ordered to accompany as an attendant the authorized horse or horses of an officer changing station under competent orders and to return to his station upon completion of the duty.

Commutation of rations, when necessary, may be ordered paid to an enlisted man traveling on this duty.

The order directing the change of station of an officer will constitute the authority of the soldier's commanding officer to issue the order as stated above.

By order of the Secretary of War:

LEONARD WOOD, Major Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 5, JAN. 12, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Announces the results of the Proficiency Tests of the troops in this department, for the year 1910. In the 1st Cavalry Troops B and C are rated very good, Troop M good and Troops A, D and K are classed as deficient. In the 5th Cavalry only Troops D and M are classed as proficient. Of the companies of the 8th Infantry all are deficient except Co. C. In the 20th Infantry Cos. E, F, G and H are classed as deficient.

Of all the units whose records appear in the order Co. H, 30th Inf., has the best, having a percentage of 89.00, and is rated excellent. Co. C, 30th Inf., with 71.00 per cent., is rated very good. Cos. A, D and G good, while all the other companies of the 30th, save those above mentioned, are classed as deficient.

G.O. 15, FEB. 7, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

A camp of instruction for Cavalry and Infantry officers of the Militia of California will be conducted at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., from June 11 to 13, 1911, inclusive.

Major Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf., is detailed to take charge of this camp and will make all necessary arrangements therefor.

G.O. 16, FEB. 8, 1911, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Upon arrival at San Francisco, Cal., en route to the Philippine Islands, Troops D, E, G and I, 8th Cav.; Headquarters 1st Battalion and Batteries A and B, 2d Field Art., and the 23d and 90th Companies, Coast Art. Corps, will embark at once on the Army transport scheduled to leave this port on or about March 5, 1911.

G.O. 20, JAN. 31, 1911, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA.

This order announces as a result of experimentation in the office of the chief engineer officer at these headquarters, the inks which have been found to be suitable for traces and blueprints.

G.O. 7, FEB. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE DAKOTA.

Before a G.C.M. at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., was arranged and tried:

Second Lieut. Bruce R. Campbell, 2d U.S. Inf.

Charge: "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Campbell did visit his C.O., Lieut. Col. James A. Maney, 2d U.S. Inf., at his quarters and did say to the said Lieutenant Colonel Maney,

"If Lieutenant Craig is tried, charges will be preferred against Lieutenant Bowman and yourself," or words to that effect, the said expression being used and intended to intimidate the said C.O., and did repeat these expressions of threats or menace several times after being cautioned by his C.O. that he was not only injuring the cause of his friend but endangering his own position. This at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., about Sept. 30, 1910."

Pleas: To the specification, "Not Guilty." To the charge, "Not Guilty."

Findings: Of the specification, "Guilty." Of the charge, "Not Guilty."

Sentence: "To be confined to the limits of the post where he may be serving for the period of six months, and to forfeit \$50 a month of his monthly pay for the same period."

Colonel Wilson, in temporary charge, in reviewing the case, said: "The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed. Lieutenant Campbell will be released from arrest and restored to duty."

G.O. 6, FEB. 9, 1911, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

I. Reports received from the War Department show that in the shipments of fired cartridge cases, bandoliers, etc., to Frankford Arsenal, after the close of small-arms practice for the year 1910, one or more ball cartridges were found in the shipments from fourteen different posts in this department.

Commanding officers of organizations are responsible that the instructions given in Par. (8), Sec. 1 (2), G.O. No. 17, W.D., 1910, are complied with, and will by careful inspection assure themselves that no ball cartridges or other improper articles are in the boxes when turned in to the ordnance officer.

II. Announces that the Secretary of War having approved the sale of mineral oil and coal by the Quartermaster's Department to the Medical Department for the operation of sterilizers and other appliances, and instructions to govern same are given.

G.O. 9, JAN. 25, 1911, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

Revolves G.O. No. 125, Department of the Gulf, 1908, concerning practical instruction of troops and issues new details to be observed in the practical instruction of cavalry and infantry troops in this department.

G.O. 13, FEB. 6, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

Co. D, Sig. Corps, is relieved from duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., and will proceed on the least practicable delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., reporting upon arrival to the commandant, Army Service Schools, for duty, relieving Co. A, Sig. Corps.

CIR. 3, FEB. 9, 1911, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI.

1. The unusually large number of trials for the offense of making false statements to superiors at investigations of offenses is believed to be due partly to the fact that enlisted men who are the subjects of such investigations are not fully informed of the privilege against self-incrimination which should be accorded them.

To the end that an enlisted man who is a suspected offender may not be placed in a position where he must select the alternative of making an involuntary confession or answering untruthfully questions put to him in the course of investigation of the offense, he will be informed beforehand that his statements may be used against him, and that he will not be compelled to answer questions the answers to which would tend to incriminate him.

2. The attention of all concerned is invited to the numerous instances in which hearsay, opinion and other incompetent testimony is admitted in evidence in trials by general courts-martial. Frequently witnesses are permitted to state as of fact the substance of reports made to them by third persons concerning the actions of an accused, instead of being restricted in their testimony to matter within their own knowledge.

By command of Brigadier General Smith:

W. P. BURNHAM, Major, General Staff, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 91, DEC. 31, 1910, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M., is relieved from duty as Chief Q.M. of this department, this date, by 1st Lieut. Hunter Harris, 9th Inf., assistant to the Chief Q.M., who will perform the duties of the Chief Q.M. of the Department pending the arrival of Major Waldo E. Ayer, 9th Inf.

Captain Garrard will remain on duty at these headquarters until the date of sailing of the first available transportation for his proper station.

## GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

## MAJOR GEN. LEONARD WOOD, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Major William P. Burnham, General Staff (20th Inf.), after his relief from detail in the General Staff Corps, will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport to sail from that place about April 5, 1911, for Honolulu and assume command of the 2d Battalion of his regiment. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Major Robert L. Hirst, General Staff, Chief of Staff, will proceed from Denver, Colo., Feb. 5, accompanying Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., for duty in the field in this department. (Feb. 4, D. Colo.)

Lieut. Col. D. A. Frederick, Gen. Staff, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Infantry companies and the Signal Corps company of the National Guard of Oklahoma, stationed at Ardmore, Durant, Antlers, McAlisters, Muskogee, Tulsa, Pawnee, Enid, Blackwell, Alva, Oklahoma City, Shawnee and Chandler. The inspection will begin on March 20, 1911. (Jan. 31, D.T.)

## JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, J.A.G., from active service on Feb. 14, 1911, under the requirements of the Act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced, and he is placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of major general. Major General Davis will proceed to his home. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## MAJOR GEN. F. O. AINSWORTH, A.G.

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 284, Dec. 5, 1910, W.D., as directs Major Ernest Hinds, A.G., on being relieved from detail in the Adjutant General's Department to proceed to San Francisco, is amended so as to relieve Major Hinds from duty in the Philippines Division in time to take the transport to sail from Manila about May 15, 1911, and to direct him to proceed on that transport to San Francisco, and upon arrival report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for further orders. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

## INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Frederick W. Sibley, I.G. (then lieutenant colonel, 4th Cav.), is extended fifteen days. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

## QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Lieut. Col. Isaac W. Littell, deputy Q.M.G., Chief Q.M., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C.; Forts Myer and Hunt, Va.; Washington, Md.; Monroe, Va.; McHenry, Howard, Armistead, Carroll, Smallwood, Md.; DuPont, Del., and Mott, N.J., for the purpose of inspecting the operations of the Q.M.D. at the posts named. (Feb. 3, D.E.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe, now at Portland, Ore., having expressed a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough Feb. 28, 1911, will report on that date to the C.O., Fort Columbia, Wash., who will send him to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., with orders to report to the C.O., who will send him to Fort De Russy, H.T., on the transport to leave San Francisco March 9, 1911, for duty. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William C. Grindley, the Presidio of San Francisco, will be sent to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on the transport to leave San Francisco March 9, 1911, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert H. Le Blanc, who will be sent on the first available transport to the recruit depot, Fort McDowell. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., will report in person to Major David S. Stanley, Q.M., president of the examining board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may be required by the board for examination for promotion. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Capt. James S. Parker, Q.M., is relieved from charge of construction work at Fort Meade, S.D., and will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty to assist the constructing Q.M. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Capt. M. N. Sells, Q.M.D., is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Feb. 28, 1911, and is assigned to the 28th Infantry. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Capt. H. J. Hirsch, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Q.M.D., to take effect March 6, 1911, and is assigned to the 20th Infantry. He will remain on duty at Columbus Barracks, O., until July 20, 1911, and will then proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty pending the arrival of the 20th Infantry, which he will then join. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel J. O'Brien, Fort Missoula, Mont., upon relief by another post Q.M. sergeant will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles Yeager, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William M. Lerner, now at the recruit depot, Fort McDowell, Cal., will be sent to Fort Mason, Cal., for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. No. 34, W.D., Feb. 10, 1911, as relates to Post Q.M. Sergt. William C. Grindley is amended to direct that he be sent to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, on the transport to leave San Francisco March 6, 1911. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Par. 11, S.O. 34, W.D., Feb. 10, 1911, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Fyfe is amended to direct that he be sent to Fort De Russy, Hawaii, on the transport to leave San Francisco March 6, 1911. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. H. G. SHARPE, C.G.

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to visit China and Japan, is granted Capt. Theodore B. Hacker, O.S. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to return to the United States via Asia and Europe, is granted Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, deputy commissary general. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

## MEDICAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. GEORGE H. TORNEY, S.G.

First Lieut. Edward D. Kremers, M.C., Presidio, San Francisco, will report on March 1, 1911, to the Q.M. of the transport Buford for duty on the transport during the trip to Honolulu, H.T., and return. (Feb. 6, D. Cal.)

Leave for three months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to return to the United States via Europe, is granted Capt. Jacob M. Coffin, M.C. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Par. 24, S.O. No. 30, Feb. 6, 1911, W.D., relating to Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., is revoked. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Allen, M.C., is relieved from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for four months, upon his relief from duty in the Philippines Division, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Major Henry Page, M.C. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Casper, M.C., to remain on duty at Fort Slocum, N.Y., until the return of Capt. James D. Pife, M.C., to Fort Slocum, and then rejoin his proper station. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Capt. William H. Moncrief, M.C., after arrival at San Francisco, and upon the completion of the duty assigned to him by the commanding general, Department of California, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, for duty. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Capt. William A. Duncan, M.C., from duty at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and will repair to Washington, for duty at the Field Medical Supply Depot. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Major Merritte W. Ireland, M.C., will proceed at the proper time to Chicago, Ill., to attend the seventh annual conference of the American Medical Association to be held in that city March 1, 2 and 3, 1911. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Capt. William L. Little, M.C., is relieved from the annual inspection of Hospital Corps, Militia of Rhode Island, and Major Alexander N. Stark, M.C., is detailed in his stead. (Feb. 11, D.E.)

Par. 17, S.O. 27, Feb. 2, 1911, W.D., relating to Capt. James Bourke, M.C., is amended so as to direct that officer to proceed to Fort Crockett, Texas, in time to arrive there about April 10, 1911, instead of about March 10, 1911. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Major William M. Roberts, M.C., when his services shall no longer be needed at Fort Thomas, Ky., will proceed to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for temporary duty until such time as it shall be necessary for him to comply with the requirements of Par. 14, S.O. No. 10, Jan. 13, 1911, W.D. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Capt. William P. Woodall, M.C., is honorably discharged from the Service of the United States with one year's pay, under the provisions of Sec. 5, Act of Congress approved April 23, 1908. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave for one month and ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Pulver, M.R.C. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. No. 25, Jan. 31, 1911, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Pulver, M.R.C., from active duty to take effect upon his arrival at his home is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Pulver from active duty, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him in War Department orders of Feb. 9. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Par. 13, S.O. No. 35, Feb. 11, 1911, W.D., relating to 1st Lieut. Seaton Norman, M.R.C., is revoked. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Lieut. George F. Campbell, M.R.C., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Maloney, M.R.C., Fort George Wright, Wash., will proceed to Fort Lawton, Wash. (Feb. 6, D. Columbia.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Faris M. Blair, M.R.C. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 25, Jan. 31, 1911, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Faris M. Blair, M.R.C., from further active duty upon his arrival at his home is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Blair from active duty to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him this date. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-three days is granted 1st Lieut. Gordon B. Underwood, M.R.C. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 25, Jan. 31, 1911, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. Gordon B. Underwood, M.R.C., from further active duty upon his arrival at his home is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant Underwood from active duty to take effect upon the expiration of the leave granted him this date. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for one month and four days is granted 1st Lieut. William F. McLaughlin, M.R.C. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 25, Jan. 31, 1911, W.D., as relieves 1st Lieut. William F. McLaughlin, M.R.C., from active duty upon his arrival at his home is amended so as to relieve Lieutenant McLaughlin from active duty upon the expiration of the leave granted him in War Department orders of that date. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur C. Delacorch, M.R.C., now on temporary duty at Fort Columbia, Wash., is relieved from further duty at Boise Barracks, Idaho, and will report at Fort Columbia for permanent duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave for two months is granted Dental Surg. John D. Millikin, to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Dental Surg. George D. Graham from duty at Fort Shafter, H.T., to take effect upon the arrival at Honolulu of the transport to sail from San Francisco about July 5, 1911, and he will proceed on that transport to Manila, for duty. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Dental Surg. John D. Millikin is relieved from duty in the Philippines Division, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Aug. 15, 1911, to San Francisco, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

So much of Par. 26, S.O. No. 2, Jan. 4, 1911, W.D., as directs Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott, upon the expiration of the leave granted him, to report by telegraph to the Surgeon General of the Army for annulment of contract is revoked. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Dental Surg. Harold O. Scott upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the C.O. of the General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. Dental Surgeon Scott will stand relieved from duty at such time as will enable him to proceed on the transport from San Francisco about April 5, 1911, for the Philippine Islands, for duty. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. Virgil B. Oliver, H.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to be reported to the C.O., Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (Jan. 25, D.G.)

So much of Par. 1, S.O. 36, W.D., Feb. 13, 1911, as relates to Sergt. James M. Barclay, H.C., is revoked. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. John S. Kelly, H.C., Fort Sheridan, Ill., upon his arrival at San Francisco with the 2d Infantry, will report to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Andrew S. Donnan, H.C., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will be sent to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

## BRIG. GEN. W. H. BIXBY, C.E.

Leave for one month and twenty days, about Feb. 15, 1911, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Max C. Tyler, C.E. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Major Edward H. Schulz, C.E., will proceed at the proper time to Fort Strong, Mass., for the purpose of assisting in the test experiments to be held at that post early in May, 1911, to determine the effect upon a searchlight of the firing of a 10-inch projectile in the rear of the searchlight position. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick W. Altstaetter, C.E., will repair to Washington and report in person to the C.O., Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., for treatment. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Principal Musician John H. Hicks, Engineer Band, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Sergt. Otto Bogdahn, Co. E, 2d Battalion of Engineers, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. William P. Platt, O.D., will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, take the transport to sail from that place about March 6, 1911, for Honolulu, H.T., and will proceed thence to Schofield Barracks, H.T., on business pertaining to the proof of seacoast guns and carriages, the inspection of work of machinists engaged upon seacoast armament, and the inspection of Battery F, 1st Field Art., and return to his proper station. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Sergt. O. J. Hoffman, upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

## SIGNAL CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. J. ALLEN, C.S.O.

Sick leave for one month is granted Major Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## CAVALRY.

## 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Capt. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Yuma, Ariz., and join his troop now at that place. (Feb. 6, D. Cal.)

Veterinarian Walter R. Pick, 1st Cav., will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for temporary duty. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., is relieved from duty as

assistant to the constructing Q.M. at West Point, and will join his regiment. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Upon his return to Fort Wingate, N.M., 2d Lieut. Robert C. F. Goetz, 3d Cav., will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty with his troop now in the field at that point. (Feb. 1, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month, upon his relief from duty at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, is granted 2d Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 3d Cav. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Leave for one month, about March 1, 1911, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Grant, 3d Cav., aid. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Ronald DeV. Johnson, 3d Cav., will join Troop L, of his regiment at Sam Fordyce, Texas, for duty. (Feb. 7, D.T.)

## 4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

Second Lieut. William H. Cowles, 4th Cav., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Meade, S.D., relieving Capt. James S. Parker, Q.M., who will proceed to West Point, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the constructing Q.M., relieving 1st Lieut. Guy Kent, 1st Cav., of that duty. Lieutenant Kent upon being thus relieved will proceed to join his regiment. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

Leave for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Charles S. Hoyt, 5th Cav., Schofield Barracks, H.T. (Feb. 1, D. Cal.)

## 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Robert Sterrett, 9th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, 9th Cav., from duty at that depot and from further duty on recruiting service. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. T. W. JONES.

First Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Fort McDowell, for duty, relieving Capt. Leon L. Roach, 15th Inf., who will join his regiment at San Francisco, Cal., on May 4, 1911, and proceed with it to the Philippine Islands. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

First Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, 11th Cav., will proceed to Hot Springs, Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. William P. Moffet, 13th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will proceed to Fort Riley, for duty pending the arrival of the 13th Cavalry, when he will join that regiment. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

First Lieut. George E. Price, 14th Cav., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., president of an Army retiring board at Manila, for examination by the board. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

Leave for one month, effective about Feb. 22, 1911, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav. (Feb. 8, D.E.)

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

## 1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. H. M. ANDREWS.

Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, adjutant, 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, is designated to make the annual inspection of the company of engineers of the Oklahoma N.G. at Lawton, some time between March 20 and April 1, 1911. (Jan. 31, D.T.)

## 3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. NILES.

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for twenty days, about Feb. 15, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. George S. Gay, 3d Field Art. (Feb. 2, D.T.)

## 6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. C. W. FOSTER.

First Lieut. Norton E. Wood, 6th Field Art., will proceed to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and report in person to Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, for duty as aid on his staff. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

## BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF COAST ARTILLERY.

Leave for fifteen days, upon his relief from duty at Fort Adams, R.I., is granted 1st Lieut. Rodney H. Smith, C.A.C. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

Major John L. Hayden, C.A.C., is relieved from the annual inspection of Coast Artillery Corps, Militia, state of Virginia, and Capt. Richard H. Williams, C.A.C., is detailed in his stead. (Feb. 11, D.E.)

Capt. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, C.A.C., from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C., to join his proper station. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

Leave for five days, to terminate not later than Feb. 23, 1911, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Clark, C.A.C., upon the completion of his examination for promotion. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

Capt. Frank S. Long, C.A.C., is transferred from the 83d Co. to the 31st Co., and will join the latter company. (Feb. 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. Barney Duffy, 146th Co., C.A.C., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

Electrician Sergt. 2d Class James W. Guthrie, C.A.C., Fort Levett, Me., will be sent to Manila on the transport to leave San Francisco March 6, 1911, for duty at Fort Mills, Corregidor Island. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## INFANTRY.

## 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Benjamin H. Watkins, 2d Inf., upon the date of departure of the 2d Infantry from Fort Thomas, Ky., for Hawaii Territory. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

## 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Capt. Willis P. Coleman, 4th Inf., Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., is assigned to the duty of making the annual inspection of the Militia of Arkansas. The inspection will begin on Monday, March 20, 1911. (Feb. 4, D.T.)

## 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

Leave for ten days, about Feb. 18, 1911, is granted Major William K. Jones, 5th Inf. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. LEA FEBIGER.

First Sergt. Henry Kline, Co. E, 6th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

First Sergt. George H. King, Co. B, 7th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

## 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. MASON.

Leave for four months, about April 15, 1911, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Capt. Murray Baldwin, 8th Inf. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

## 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John B. Shuman, 10th Inf., is extended ten days. (Feb. 11, D. Lakes.)

## 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. WILLIAMS.

Chief Musician Thomas F. Darcy, band, 11th Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

## 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. H. C. BOWEN.

First Lieut. Morris M. Keck, 12th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, pending the arrival of the 12th Infantry at San Francisco, when he will join that regiment and proceed with it to its station. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.**

Leave for twenty days, about Feb. 28, 1911, is granted Capt. Henry S. Wygant, 13th Inf. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

**15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.**

Capt. L. L. Roach, 15th U.S. Inf., is relieved from recruiting duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will join his regiment at San Francisco, May 4, 1911, and proceed with it to the Philippines. Lieutenant Roach is granted leave until May 4. (Feb. 11, W.D.)

**16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.**

Capt. Perrin L. Smith, recently promoted from first lieutenant, 16th Infantry, with rank from Jan. 21, 1911, is assigned to the 19th Infantry. He will proceed to San Francisco, and sail on the first available transport upon which he may secure accommodations to join his regiment in the Philippines Division. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.**

Major Edward N. Jones, jr., 17th Inf., and Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., are detailed as assistants to Lieut. Col. George T. Bartlett, Gen. Staff, Chief of Staff, in charge of the general scheme for camps of instruction for Infantry officers of the Militia in this department. They will make such visits as may be necessary for conference with Lieutenant Colonel Bartlett, not to exceed six visits per month, during February, March, April and May, 1911, to Atlanta, Ga. (Feb. 2, D.G.)

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.**

Capt. Guy G. Palmer, 18th Inf., is detailed to make the annual inspection for 1911 of the Militia of Arizona. (Feb. 1, D. Colo.)

**20TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. A. IRONS.**

Capt. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D. to take effect March 7, 1911, vice Capt. Harry J. Hirsch, Q.M., who is relieved from detail in that department, to take effect March 6, 1911, and is assigned to the 20th Infantry, to take effect March 7, 1911. Captain Hirsch will remain on duty at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, until July 1, 1911, and will then proceed to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty pending the arrival of the 20th Infantry. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.**

Color Sergt. Angus McDonald, 21st Inf., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (Feb. 9, W.D.)

Capt. Carroll F. Armistead, 21st Inf., will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, General Hospital, for treatment. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.**

First Sergt. Talmage R. McNally, Co. G, 22d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Feb. 10 W.D.)

Sick leave for two months is granted Capt. Joseph C. Kennedy, 22d Inf. (Jan. 31, D.T.)

**23D INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. SHARPE.**

Under exceptional circumstances, leave for ten days, to take effect Feb. 26, 1911, is granted to 2d Lieut. Henry J. Weeks, 23d Inf., now on duty in connection with the preparation of the Progressive Military Map of the United States at Beaumont, Texas. (Feb. 4, D.T.)

**24TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. PAULDING.**

First Lieut. Willis E. Mills, 24th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Madison Barracks, N.Y., relieving 2d Lieut. Frank Moorman, 24th Inf., of that duty. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Resolve P. Palmer, 24th Inf. (Feb. 10, W.D.)

**25TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. P. EVANS.**

Leave for three months, about March 1, 1911, is granted Capt. Frank H. Albright, 25th Inf., Fort Lawton, Wash. (Feb. 8, D. Columbia.)

**26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. BOOTH.**

Capt. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 26th Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service. He will proceed to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty, relieving Capt. Edward A. Roche, 26th Inf., from further duty on recruiting service. Captain Roche will join his regiment. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

**27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.**

Leave for one month, about Feb. 15, 1911, is granted Major Walter H. Chatfield, 27th Inf., Fort Sheridan. (Feb. 11, D. Lakes.)

**28TH INFANTRY.—COL.**

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Q.M.D., to take effect March 1, 1911, vice Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M., relieved from detail in that department, to take effect Feb. 28, 1911, is assigned to the 28th Infantry, to take effect March 1, 1911, and will join that regiment. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**29TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.**

First Lieut. Townsend Whelen, 29th Inf., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station. (Feb. 13, W.D.)

**30TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. ST. J. CHUBB.**

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Lieut. Col. Nat P. Phister, 30th Inf., Presidio of San Francisco. (Feb. 1, D. Cal.)

**GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.**

A G.C.M. is appointed to meet at Fort Lawton, Wash., Feb. 13, 1911. Detail for the court: Col. William P. Evans, Major Charles W. Penrose, Capt. Frank H. Albright, Pearl M. Shaffer, Marshall Childs, John B. Sanford, 1st Lieut. William E. Bennett, jr., Joseph A. Marmon, Ralph H. Leavitt, all 25th Inf. members, and Capt. William G. Doane, 25th Inf., judge advocate. (Feb. 6, D. Columbia.)

**BOARDS OF OFFICERS.**

A board of officers, to consist of Major John F. Morrison, Gen. Staff, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., and Capt. Alfred W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 1, 1911, for the purpose of carrying out the recommendation of the Committee of the General Staff that its proposed revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations be further revised in connection with practical trials before the final revision is published. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Manila, P.I., from time to time, at the call of the president of the board, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Members: Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Ducat, 20th Inf., Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bradley, M.C., Major Henry A. Shaw, M.C., Major Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., and Major Charles C. Ballou, 7th Inf.; recorder, Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf. (Feb. 15, W.D.)

**PROPOSED TRANSPORT SAILINGS.**

From San Francisco, Cal:

| Transport. | Leave  | Due at Honolulu | Due at Guam | Due at Manila | Lay days at Manila. |
|------------|--------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Sherman    | Jan. 5 | Jan. 13         | Jan. 27     | Feb. 2        | 13                  |
| Sheridan   | Jan. 6 | Feb. 14         | Feb. 28     | Mar. 5        | 10                  |
| Logan      | Mar. 6 | Mar. 14         | Mar. 28     | Apr. 2        | 13                  |
| Sherman    | Apr. 5 | Apr. 13         | Apr. 27     | May 3         | 12                  |
| Sheridan   | May 5  | May 13          | May 27      | Jun. 2        | 13                  |
| Logan      | Jun. 5 | Jun. 13         | Jun. 27     | Jul. 3        | 12                  |

From Manila, P.I.:

| Transport. | Leave   | Due at Nagasaki | Due at Honolulu | Due at S.F. | Lay days at S.F. |
|------------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| Logan      | Jan. 15 | Jan. 20         | Feb. 5          | Feb. 13     | 20               |
| Sherman    | Feb. 15 | Feb. 20         | Mar. 5          | Mar. 15     | 19               |
| Sheridan   | Mar. 15 | Mar. 20         | Apr. 5          | Apr. 13     | 22               |
| Logan      | Apr. 15 | Apr. 20         | May 5           | May 14      | 22               |
| Sherman    | May 15  | May 20          | Jun. 5          | Jun. 13     | 22               |
| Sheridan   | Jun. 15 | Jun. 20         | Jul. 5          | Jul. 14     | 22               |

General offices: 1086 North Point street.  
Docks: Foot of Folsom street, Pier No. 12.

**ARMY TRANSPORTS.**

BURFORD—At San Francisco, Cal.  
CROOK—Left Manila for San Francisco Feb. 12.  
DIX—Lieut. A. L. Bump, 25th Inf. Arrived Manila Feb. 14.  
KILPATRICK—At Newport News, Va.  
LISCOM—In Philippine waters.  
LOGAN—Capt. J. W. C. Abbott, Q.M. Arrived at San Francisco Feb. 12.  
McCLELLAN—At Newport News, Va.  
MEADE—At Newport News, Va.  
SEWARD—At Manila.  
SHERIDAN—Capt. H. L. Kinnison, Q.M. Sailed from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 6. Left Honolulu Feb. 14.  
SHERMAN—Capt. J. D. Tilford, Q.M. Left Manila Feb. 15.  
SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.  
THOMAS—At San Francisco, Cal.  
WARREN—At Manila.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.

**CABLE SHIPS.**

BURNSIDE—1st Lieut. P. R. Curtis, Signal Corps, commanding. At Seattle, Wash.  
CYRUS W. FIELD—Lieut. C. C. Culver, Signal Corps. New York.  
JOSEPH HENRY—Lieut. J. Alfred Moss, Signal Corps. Address New York city.

**MINI PLANTERS.**

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 60th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco.  
MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—1st Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Seattle, Wash.  
GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Maxwell Murray, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Mills, P.I.  
GENERAL HENRY KNOX—1st Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Wint, P.I.  
GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—Capt. Marion S. Battle, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 136th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Scott, La.  
GENERAL SAMUEL M. MILLS—1st Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 58th and 169th Cos., C.A.C. Fort Monroe, Va.  
GENERAL EDWARD O. O. ORD—Capt. John M. Dunn, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 135th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Barrancas, Fla.  
GENERAL JOSEPH M. SCHOFIELD—Capt. Homer B. Grant, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 120th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Screven, Ga.

**MILITARY ACADEMY CANDIDATES.**

Following is the official list of candidates to be admitted to the U.S. Military Academy June 14, 1911 (189). "P" indicates a principal, "A" an alternate, and the ordinal numbers refer to Congressional District from which appointment is made. "U.S.A.L." is United States at Large:

Anderson, Harry Benson, N.J., P., 5th; Arthur, Joseph Dogan, jr., S.C., P., 4th; Atkins, Layson Enslow, Cal., P., 3d; Avent, Hugh P., Texas, P., 11th.  
Badt, Hyman Bender, Texas, A., 1st; Bank, Carl Conrad, Iowa, A., 1st; Barrett, James Willis, jr., Iowa, P., Senator Cummings; Benedict, Charles Calvert, Neb., P., 5th; Berry, Lucian Samuel Spicer, U.S.A.L.; Beukema, Herman, Mich., P., 9th; Boye, Frederic William, N.Y., P., 14th; Bragdon, John Stewart, Pa., P., 30th; Brownell, Gilbert Smith, N.Y., P., 25th; Bruce, Robert Moorehead, Pa., P., 27th; Busbee, Charles Manly, N.C., P., Senator Simmons.

Cabell, Carroll, Ark., P., 4th; Campbell, Raymond Potter, Cal., P., 5th; Caperton, James Nephew, Ga., P., Senator Bacon; Caudill, Samuel Jefferson, Ky., P., 10th; Clarke, James Paul, jr., Ark., P., Senator Clarke; Cochran, John Henry, Va., P., 8th; Cockrill, Thomas McFarland, Mo., P., 4th; Conklin, John French, N.Y., A., 31st; Corbin, Herbert Robison, Ohio, A., 3d; Coughlan, Joseph Daly, Mass., A., 13th; Covell, William Edward Raab, D.C., P.; Cronkhite, Alexander Pennington, N.Y., P., 15th.

Dabney, Henry Harold, Ore., P., 2d; Davidson, Lewis Clarke, Colo., P., Senator Guggenheim; Davison, Donald Angus, Ill., A., 5th; Dempsey, William Worth, Va., A., 3d; Dick, Lucius Alfred, Ohio, P., 19th; Donnelly, Howard, Conn., P., 2d; Dorer, Richard Jacob, Ohio, P., 16th; Dowell, Oren Patrick, Ill., P., 23d; Dwan, Edward James, Mass., A., Senator Lodge; Dykes, John Henry, Kas., P., 6th.

Eisenhower, Dwight David, Kas., P., Senator Bristow; Ellis, Edmund de Treville, S.C., P., Senator Tillman; Emery, Frank Edwin, jr., Me., A., 3d; Esteves, Luis Raul, P.R., A.; Evans, Vernon, U.S.A.L.

Ferris, Benjamin Greeley, N.Y., P., 21st; Finley, Charles Robert, Pa., P., 4th; Fitzhugh, Charles Carroll, Pa., P., Senator Oliver.

Gilkeson, Adlai Howard, Pa., P., 8th; Gillette, Douglas Hamilton, U.S.A.L.; Glascock, Joseph William, Ky., P., Senator Bradley; Gorman, Karl Hartman, W. Va., P., 2d; Graves, Sidney Carroll, U.S.A.L.; Groselle, John Francis, Ohio, P., 5th.

Hall, Elmer, Ind., P., 5th; Hanley, Thomas James, jr., Ohio, P., 17th; Harmon, Hubert Reilly, N.Y., P., 6th; Harris, John Easter, Cal., P., 8th; Hart, Henry Hamilton, Ga., P., 8th; Hartigan, Edward Michael, Mass., P., 10th; Harvey, Harry Aloysius, Miss., A., 7th; Haw, Joseph Cumming, Va., P., 1st; Hayse, Joseph Murray, Tenn., P., Senator Taylor; Hemphill, Pettus Harvey, Texas, P., 3d; Herman, Harrison, U.S.A.L.; Herrick, Charles Curtis, Ill., P., 13th; Hobbs, Leland Stanford, N.J., P., 9th; Hocker, Carl Ernest, Colo., P., Senator Taylor; Hodges, Joseph Lawson, La., P., Senator Foster; Hodgson, James Flinn, N.J., A., 1st; Hodgson, Paul Alfred, Kas., A., 8th; Hope, Paul Carleton, Okla., P., 1st; Houghton, Junius Henry, Pa., P., 25th; Howard, Clinton Wilbur, Mass., P., 14th; Howell, Reese Maughan, Utah, P., Representative A. L. Howell; Hubbard, Eustis Lloyd, Iowa, P., 2d; Hunt, Jesse Beeson, Ind., P., 2d; Hyde, Edward Bolton jr., N.Y., P., 1st.

Irwin, Stafford Le Roy, U.S.A.L.; James, Harold William, Pa., P., 11th; Jones, Arthur Marion, U.S.A.L.; Jones, Clifford Randall, Me., A., 1st.

Keliker, John, Mass., P., 11th; Kelton, Edwin Coit, Ohio, P., Senator Burton; King, Clifford Barrington, Ga., P., 7th.

Lange, Otto Frederick, Minn., A., Senator Clapp; Larkin, Thomas Bernard, Wash., P., 3d; Lee, Robert Edward, N.C., P., 6th; Leonard, John William, Ohio, P., 9th; Lyon, Edwin Bowman, N.M., P.

McBride, Robert Bruce, jr., U.S.A.L.; McCormick, Thomas Julian, N.Y., P., 29th; McCorkle, Frank Ellsworth, Kas., P., 1st; MacDonald, Stuart Clarence, N.Y., P., 33d; McGee, Frank D., S.D., P., Senator Gamble; Mackenzie, Gabriel Thornton, Md., P., Senator Rayner; McKinnon, Alexander, jr., Okla., P., Senator Gore.

McLean, Felix Rosseter, N.Y., P., 12th; McNabb, Stanley, N.Y., P., 18th; McNarney, Joseph Taggart, Pa., P., 21st; March, Kenneth Ritchie, Kas., P., 5th; Marsh, Raymond, N.Y., A., 24th; Maxwell, William Stirling, Ill., P., 6th; Mendenhall, John Ross, Del., P., Senator Du Pont; Meneely, John Kimberly, N.Y., P., 23d; Menohar, Pearson, U.S.A.L.; Merilatt, Louis Alfred, Ill., P., 1st; Miley, John David, Ill., P., Senator Cullom;

Miller, Ernest Frederick, Iowa, P., 4th; Miller, Henry Jervis Friese, Pa., P., 6th; Miller, Lehman Wellington, N.H., P., Senator Gallinger; Mitchell, Culver Satterlee, N.Y., P., 8th; Moale, Edward Semple, Wash., A., 2d; Mueller, Paul John, Mo., A., 9th; Mullin, John Lucius, Minn., P., 8th; Murphy, Joseph Monroe, Md., P., 4th. Naiden, Earle Larue, Iowa, P., 7th; Ord, James Basevi, Cal., A., Senator Perkins.

Parker, Paul Barrows, Fla., A., 2d; Parkinson, Farley Doney, Idaho, P., Senator Borah; Patterson, William George, W.Va., A., 1st; Peabody, George Hume, Wyo., P., Senator Warren; Peebles, William Berkeley, Va., P., 4th; Pendleton, Harry McElderry, U.S.A.L.; Pulsifer, George, jr., U.S.A.L.; Queisser, Charles Fried, Ohio, A., Senator Dick.

Randolph, Norman, Pa., A., 7th; Reaney, Jo Hunt, S.D., P., Representative A. L. Burke; Reed, Metcalfe, N.J., P., Senator Kean; Reynolds, Jack Laurence, Me., P., Senator Hale; Richard, Frank Thomas, N.Y., P., 10th; Richards, George Jacob, Pa., A., 26th; Ritchel, Charles Samuel, Iowa, P., 8th; Russell, John Ellis, U.S.A.L.; Ryder, Charles Wolcott, Kas., P., Senator Curtis.

Saylor, Henry Benton, Ind., P., Senator Beveridge; Serles, Logan Wellington, Cal., P., 6th; Sherburne, Edward Gill, Vt., P., Senator Dillingham; Small, Harold Eugene, N.H., A., Senator Burnham; Smith, Lewis Lloyd, Mo., P., 1st; Smith, Richard Keene U.S.A.L.; Smith, Samuel Allen, Ky., P., 8th; Stevens, John Franklin, Pa., P., 1st; Stickney, Richard Carlton, Mass., P., 6th; Straub, Oscar Andrus, Pa., A., 29th; Street, John Alexander, Miss., P., 2d; Strong, Robert William, Ohio, A., 20th; Suddath, Leroy Newton, Ga., P., 9th; Summers, Iverson Brooks, jr., Ill., P., 22d; Swing, Joseph May, N.J., P., 7th.

Talbot, Ethelbert, Mo., P., 5th; Taylor, Thomas Fenton, Tenn., P., Senator Frazer; Taylor, Victor Vaughan, Alaska, P.; Tenney, Clesen Henry, N.H., P., 2d; Tompkins, Wm. Frazer, jr., Va., P., Senator Martin; Unger, Adolph, Ohio, P., 14th; Van Fleet, James Alward, Fla., P., 1st; Van Horn, Frederic Hurd, Conn., P., Representative A. L. Tilson; Ver Quevedo, Anastacio, P.I.

Wales, Victor William Beck, U.S.A.L.; Wallington, Edward Caswell, N.J., P., 2d; Warren, Albert Henry, Conn., P., 3d; Weart, Douglas Lafayette, Ill., P., 10th; White, Arthur Armin, Ill., P., 21st; Wilson, William Rosser, N.C., P., 1st; Winfield, Richard Marshall, Va., P., 7th; Wogan, John Beugnot, La., P., 1st; Woodruff, Roscoe Barnett, Iowa, P., 6th; Worsham, Ludon Dixon, Ind., P., 1st; Wray, Clive Andrew, N.Y., A., 5th.

Yancey, Benjamin Anthony, Ga., P., 5th; Young, Mason James, N.H., P., 1st.

**Notes:**

"To be admitted on six months' probation; "to be admitted on three months' probation; "ex-cadet; "to be admitted on one month's probation; "to be admitted March 1, 1911; "to be admitted on twelve months' probation.

A.O., U.S.M.A., Feb. 13, 1911.

**ARMY HORSES AT THE DENVER SHOW.**

Army horses figured in the Denver Horse Show held in the week of Jan. 16-21, occupying a prominent place in the program. Lord Ogilvy, writing in the Denver Post, said that the Army horses were a much larger and stronger class than those of the year before. In the class of horses suitable for chargers the mount of Lieut. Arthur W. Holderness, 9th U.S. Cav., Farrier Woodfork, got second place. Gipsy Girl took third place for Lieut. Charles B. Amory, jr., 9th Cav. "Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U.S.A., judged the class of officers' chargers in connection with the regular horse show judges, which was a mistake. He officiated alone in a subsequent class, which was better, as, from long experience and thorough knowledge of what such horses should be, he is the most competent man that could be obtained, and the inclusion of more judges merely confuses the issue. Farrier Woodfork won, in this class and Capt. Theodore Schultz's McCaskey was second. Dan D was third for Lieutenant Amory. Lieut. Emil Engel, 9th Cav., was riding a very fine bay mare." General Thomas judged the class for horses that had been ridden in test rides or actual service. Lieut. Stephen W. Winfree's big gelding Grant was first, the sorrel horse, Navarre, owned by Lieut. Frederick M. Barrows, 4th Field Art., second, and Dan D third. In the regular jumping contest McCaskey jumped better than he had in the small hurdles and got third place, first going to Discreet and second to Gipsy Girl. "The Army classes were very popular and it is hoped they will be continued," said the Post writer. The show was much benefited by the detailing to it of the 9th U.S. Cavalry. The drill the troopers gave was much enjoyed. In the mounted pushball game a team of civilians defeated the Army. The street parade incident to the show drew a large crowd along the route and much applause was given to the negro troopers of the 9th. The military must be a novelty in the high city of Colorado, judging from the rank given by the local reporters to some of the officers. Captain Schultz was especially favored with a variety. Now he would be "captain," then he would appear as "lieutenant," and not satisfied with that one reporter had this interesting note: "McCaskey, the pride of the Army, ridden by Lieutenant Captain Theodore Schultz, of the 9th Cavalry, was third."

Among the incidents of the show was the throwing of Lieutenant Amory in the hurdle race during the evening of Jan. 20. His mount, Gipsy Girl, refused to take a stone wall hurdle, veered to one side and threw her rider. Lieutenant Amory was up in a second and before assistance could be given was mounted for another trial. All the long range hurdlers of the officers seemed reluctant to make the full flight of hurdles except the beautiful bay mare ridden by Lieutenant Engel, which made a faultless performance on her first trial. Of this contest the Denver Post said: "Last night was Army night and society was out in force. The program was well dotted with thrills and special features provided by the Army officers, none of which created more excitement than the jumping class for officers in uniform. It was the first time Denver had seen this class, and all were loud in praise of the innovation. There were four jumps in the ring for the officers' mounts, consisting of a three-foot brush jump, a four-foot post and rail, four feet six inches over the bars and a four-foot stone wall. In the competition for the best gentleman rider the first place was won by Lieutenant Holderness, with Lieutenant Amory second and Capt. LeRoy S. Lyon, 4th Field Art., third. Besides the officers mentioned Capt. Lanning Parsons and Wallace M. Craigie, 9th Cav., and Lieut. Arthur E. Wilbourne, 9th Cav., and Lieut. John G. Tyndall, 4th Field Art., entered horses. In standard bred stallions Captain Parsons's entry won second prize.

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Col. William P. Biddle accepted his commission as major general commandant of the Marine Corps on Feb. 13. General Biddle has almost entirely recovered from the effects of his recent attack of the grip, and is now in charge of the quarters of the corps. As aids General Biddle has named Capt. Dickinson P. Hall, who is now acting in that capacity, and Capt. William G. Fay, now stationed at Annapolis. Captain Fay during last summer was on special duty at the Marine Corps headquarters, and is well acquainted with the duties to which he is assigned. Capt. Charles H. Lyman, who is now on duty at the Marine Corps headquarters, after a two months' leave of absence will be ordered to the Marine Barracks at Sitka, Alaska. Captain Lyman's transfer to Alaska

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will be greatly regretted by the officers in the corps who are interested in target practice. Ever since he has been on duty at Washington and other Eastern posts he has taken a deep interest in marksmanship, and has done much to increase the efficiency of the corps in this respect. Captain Hall's long experience at the headquarters especially qualifies him for the detail to which he has been assigned. He is a tireless worker, and is often found in his office at headquarters after they are deserted by other officers and the clerks.

An appropriation of \$350,000 to continue the work of raising the Maine has been inserted in the Sundry Civil bill upon the motion of Representative Loud, of Michigan. This amount, it is stated by the Chief of Engineers, will be needed, in addition to \$300,000 appropriated last session.

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**MEANING OF CANAL "NEUTRALIZATION."**

The frills and embellishments are being rapidly stripped from the canal fortification question, and it is standing out in greater clearness as the opponents of proper defenses make their position plainer. The issue has narrowed down to this: Shall the United States in time of war permit its enemies to use the canal for their ships of war? Heretofore the question has been, Shall the canal be fortified or neutralized? Neutralizing means turning over the canal for the use of whatever country may be at war with the United States. Advocates of fortifications should cease wasting time discussing the word "neutralizing," which is simply a term to disguise the project of giving to other nations in time of war the same use of the canal as the United States would enjoy. None of the advocates of neutralization deny that that will be the result of neutralization. Instead of arguing about neutralizing the canal, the advocates of defenses should make the issue simply this: "Shall the United States have exclusive control of the canal against an enemy in time of war?"

Put the question in that form and the agitation against fortifying the canal would vanish into thin air. We have been amazed at the long speeches made against neutralization, in which hardly any mention was made of the anti-American use of the canal in time of war, when that is the crux of the whole matter. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., Chief Engineer of the canal, sees the point very clearly, and it would not be unwise for the advocates of fortifications to follow the line of argument which he has outlined, and stop dissipating their efforts in discussing the academic side of neutralization. In an interview in the New York Sun on his arrival in New York on Feb. 4 from Panama Colonel Goethals said:

"If the canal is to be made neutral by treaty and left unprotected, then it means that in time of war an enemy who, with a fleet in one ocean, wants to attack our coast on the other ocean, has the opportunity of using the canal for the purpose of getting himself in a position from which to make this attack more quickly and easily. He has the same advantages that our Navy would have for concentration where his forces will do him the most good—and do us the most harm. And Americans in charge of the canal would have to help the enemy through the canal—help him to get where he could strike us to better advantage. It would be pretty galling for Americans to do their damndest to get an enemy's ships through the canal for the purpose of striking us with them. I know I'd hate to do it myself."

This is a good, strong, refreshingly American way of objecting to the namby-pambyism which would turn the canal into an instrument for our own undoing.

One of the chief arguments of the canal anti-fortificationists has been that the primary motive behind the building of the canal is a desire to make it a channel of commerce, and that war considerations are merely an afterthought. In our issue of Dec. 31, under the title of "Why We Are Building the Panama Canal," we pointed out that President Roosevelt, who was the chief factor in getting the work started, insisted that the principal benefit to this country of the canal would be the ability it would give us to concentrate the Navy in either ocean on short notice. Colonel Goethals is as emphatic as we in insistence upon the military aspect of the canal as the paramount feature of its advantage to this country. Colonel Goethals says that the chief cause of the agitation against fortifying the canal is that some people have forgotten the anxiety and fear that gripped the Government and country at large when the battleship Oregon was making her memorable trip around the Horn in 1898, so as to take part with Admiral Sampson's fleet in the waters of the West Indies. "The canal was not projected as a necessity for our commerce—we haven't enough shipping to make the canal a necessity. The battleship Oregon was sent around the Horn, and the Government and the country were in a state of tense anxiety as to her safety. But the trip around the Horn was the only way—and a long way—of concentrating our naval forces where they were needed. The apprehension which the necessity of the moment aroused awakened the country to its need for a better and quicker route from ocean to ocean, so that the transfer of ships—the concentration of scattered forces—could be performed more readily and with more safety. A commission was appointed to pass on the Nicaraguan and the Isthmian routes. Circumstances directed the choice of the latter. Appropriations were made and the work was begun." That trip of the Oregon was the prime factor in bringing about the construction of the interoceanic canal, which was planned primarily as a military precaution and necessity. "As to commerce, we haven't enough shipping to make the canal a necessity."

The Chief Engineer of the greatest engineering work

ever undertaken by man may fairly be considered as knowing more about the reason for the building of the canal than smug anti-imperialists, or even the provision dealers, grocers, ministers and other military experts whose views the New York Herald, with fatuous solemnity, has been giving to a listening world. One of the amusing features of the "peace" crusade is the ability of its high priests to hypnotize themselves into the belief that they are speaking for the nation. No one has the least ground for assuming that the chief object of the canal is to serve the purposes of commerce and that military considerations are an afterthought. Yet the anti-fortificationists, seeing that their cause would fall to the ground without that assumption, promptly gave it forth as an indisputable fact.

#### EFFECTS OF INCREASE IN OFFICERS.

Now that the bill for the increase of the Corps of Engineers is safely tucked away in the Rivers and Harbors bill, where it will become a law automatically with the passage of this measure, the War Department has under consideration plans for putting the measure into effect. To begin with, the provision in the Rivers and Harbors bill changes the law for filling vacancies in the corps. The Corps of Engineers will no longer consist exclusively of graduates from West Point, but is to be allowed only its proportion of West Point graduates, and the balance of the vacancies must be filled from civil life. This will necessitate the formulation of a system of examinations for candidates for commissions in the Corps of Engineers. It is provided in the bill that a candidate is not eligible excepting that he be a graduate of an approved technical school. By this provision a very delicate question is raised, as the friends of all technical schools will naturally insist that their institutions should be included in the list by the War Department. In all probability it will be necessary for the War Department to determine upon some standard by which all the schools are to be measured.

The bill provides for sixty vacancies in the corps, which are to be filled in a period of five years. They are divided as follows: Five colonels, six lieutenant colonels, nineteen majors, seventeen captains and thirteen first lieutenants. By an equal division there will be twelve vacancies to fill in the first year. But it has not been decided how they are to be distributed between the different ranks, and it is possible that, on account of the great shortage in officers, more than twelve vacancies will be filled during the first year. There will be at least one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, three captains and two first lieutenants added to the corps in the first year. As a consequence, there will be quite a flow of promotions through the corps as soon as the War Department can arrange to put the law into effect.

The passage of an Extra Officers bill and of the amended Readjustment of Lineal Rank bill, as riders to the Army Appropriation bill, will present many intricate problems for the War Department to work out in arranging the rank of officers affected. Until it is settled how many extra officers will be carried by Senate amendment 23 of the Army bill, it will be impossible to determine what effect Senate amendment number 53 (Readjustment) will have on the rank of the officers who come under its provisions. For instance, if amendment 23 provides for 500 officers a certain major in the Cavalry will go up to the rank of junior colonel under the joint operation of the Extra Officers bill and the Readjustment bill. On the other hand, if it should carry only 400 officers he will become the junior lieutenant colonel in the Cavalry. This peculiar movement results from a provision in the amendment which prevents an officer who is advanced by the operation of the act from occupying an intermediate position in any grade.

#### DEFENSE AGAINST AEROPLANES.

The Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, does not anticipate any difficulty in providing the fleet with guns to shoot at balloons, as is specified in the rules for battle practice sent out by Lieut. Comdr. Leigh S. Palmer, Director of Target Practice and Engineer Competition. As we stated last week, Commander Palmer is anxious to develop a system of defense against aeroplanes. What is to be done at the next target practice will be largely of an experimental nature, with a view to future development of guns for shooting up in the air. There has been much speculation as to what can or cannot be done in defending the Army and Navy against aerial attacks. For some reason it has been popularly assumed that the most impregnable fortifications and most powerful battle-ships would be helpless if attacked by men armed with high explosives from aeroplanes or dirigible balloons. Army and Navy officers do not share this opinion, many of them believing that a detachment of sharpshooters could disable a flock of aeroplanes before their operators could get close enough to do damage to battleships or troops. Naturally the first experiment by the Navy in shooting at balloon targets will be with service rifles. If the rifles do not prove effective, machine guns and rapid-fire guns will be used. The changing of any caliber of a gun, so that it can be fired up in the air, will be merely a matter of new mounting. This, according to ordnance officers, will be quite as simple a problem on a battleship as it is on land batteries. Already several of the European countries have constructed smaller caliber guns, with which they are now working out the problem.

Within two months a test will be made at Sandy Hook

Proving Grounds of a six-pounder gun which will sweep the heavens to the height of about three and a half miles. The highest altitude yet attained by an aeroplane was the record made by Arch Hoxey, which was 11,474 feet, or a little over two miles. Thus it will be seen that the Army will soon have a gun that will reach about a mile and a half farther into the heavens than the most daring aviator has been able to fly.

This six-pound balloon gun, as it is now called in the War Department, will fire either high explosive shells or shrapnel. The shells will be so sensitive that if they were to merely touch any part of an aeroplane or pass through a tissue-paper balloon they will explode. A touch from the point of an aeroplane would be sufficient to explode one of these shells and there will be nothing left of either the operator or the aeroplane. An aeroplane hovering over any army equipped with one of these small caliber balloon guns would be like a butterfly over a lamp chimney, except that the cannon would be in the hands of a marksman who could snuff out the life of the aeroplane as soon as it could be seen.

But officers of both the Army and Navy doubt whether it will ever be necessary to use cannon in protecting an army against the attack from aeroplanes. In the first place it is not believed that it will be possible to carry explosives up in the air and drop them down upon a battleship, fortification or army with any effect. It is insisted that aeroplanes will never be used other than for scouting purposes. But even if there should be an attempt to make them offensive instruments of war it is thought that sharpshooters or even ordinary marksmen armed with modern Springfield rifles will provide a perfect defense against aeroplanes. In the opinion of ordnance officers of the Army and the Navy service rifles will do fearful execution in shooting at aeroplanes at an altitude of a mile. There is a range at ordinary rifle practice of 1,000 yards, soldiers are expected to pick off a single man at 1,000 yards in an ordinary engagement and there are plenty of instances of service rifles having done deadly execution at 2,000 yards.

These problems, with a number of others relative to the attack upon and defense against aeroplanes, will be worked out at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds this summer. Like the Navy the Army officers will shoot at balloon targets. Not only with a six-pounder, which will be mounted on the new style of carriage, but with ordinary service rifles will the Army work out a system of balloon aviator target practice.

That constitutional reform in government and the doing away with a despotism do not necessarily make for peace is a fact that we wish men like the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson to consider well in framing their indictments against war. An illustration of this truth is seen in Turkey at this very moment, when extensive military preparations are being made by the reform government to put down the rebellion in Arabia against the Ottoman Power. The size of the force which is to be sent to the disaffected region indicates the seriousness of the uprising. Fifty-four battalions of infantry, four batteries of mountain guns, three of field and two of machine guns comprise the force which is to be sent against the Arabs, and constitutes the best equipped and organized force which Turkey has put into the field for several generations. The size of this expedition is said by the European press to be due to Turkey's fears that its failure might mean the overthrow of the Turkish power elsewhere, and lead to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, especially as regards Albania and Macedonia, always ready to profit by apparent weakness in the Constantinople government. This is a contest not between Mohammedan and Christian, but between Turkish and Semitic Mohammedans, between the materialistic, warlike and unspiritual Turks and the dreamy, democratic, artistic Arabs, who, when Europe was sunk in darkness, held high the torch of learning between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The Turks may be said never to have wholly conquered Arabia. The interior of the northern part, that region known as Nejd, is practically a *terra incognita*, as the wilds of the Philippines were to the Spaniards, though their troops held Manila and other cities. The latest disturbances which have led to the preparation of an expeditionary force are the state of anarchy in the Bagdad district, the unrest in central Arabia, the attacks on the Hedjaz railway, the revolt in Yemen and Azir and the spread of the rebellion to other maritime provinces. The expedition will be landed at Hodeida, and thence marched ninety miles to Sana, the capital, where the Turkish governor general and a garrison are beleaguered. The Turkish War Minister estimates that fifty thousand rebels are in arms. Two years ago Hussein Hilmi Pasha drew up a liberal scheme of government, dividing the rich Yemen country, lying on the Red Sea, into two parts, with practical autonomy of government. It was rejected by the new government and another plan substituted, which has proved distasteful to the people.

Representative Hobson insists that the Katahdin ordnance experiment demonstrated the need of high explosive projectiles in long range firing. He thinks that the present armor piercing projectiles are more effective for ranges of four or five thousand yards, but beyond that they will not pierce modern armor plate and explode on the inside of a vessel. He has requested that the Navy Department follow the experiment on the Katahdin by firing at armor plate targets at ranges up to twelve thousand yards. In discussing the experiment on the

Katahdin, which he witnessed, Mr. Hobson said: "A careful examination of the target convinces me that the projectiles now used in the Navy do not travel head on, as is generally supposed. The shots at the Katahdin were not only at an elevation of five degrees, but, upon examining the target after it had been struck, it was apparent that the projectiles did not hit it squarely. They broke in passing through the armor plate and did not go through the backing of the target, which was only an inch in thickness. Very little damage would have been done to a vessel on the inside by projectiles hitting it as they struck the target on the Katahdin. The accuracy of fire in the Katahdin experiment proves to my mind that with the modern gun battle range will be beyond five thousand yards. The guns used in the experiment are almost antiquated. Yet it will be noted that the gunners were able to hit a very small target. I believe that a captain of a ship with such marksmen would be justified in beginning firing when he is within ten or twelve thousand yards of the enemy. If he did the armor piercing projectiles now used in the Navy would not be effective against the modern armor plate. For such long range we must have high explosive projectiles."

Deficiency estimates sent to Congress for appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1911, include \$779,147.82 for the War Department and \$683,709.12 for the Navy Department. Under the War Department the items are: Military Academy, additional pay to commandant of cadets, \$500.33; M.A. fuel, \$5,500; Army subsistence, \$773,097.49; defense of officer at Fort Meade, \$50. The Navy Department deficiencies are: Contingent, \$9.75; to reimburse general account of advances, \$76,509.58; pay, miscellaneous, \$140,000; reimburse clothing and provisions, \$1,434.28; maintenance Naval Academy, \$1,152; contingent, Naval Academy, \$61.38; California Naval Training Station maintenance, \$1,733.30; maintenance yards and docks, \$200,000; Boston Navy Yard construction, \$65,000; Fort Mifflin Naval Magazine, dikes, etc., \$10,000; buildings and grounds, Naval Academy, \$38,800; Medical Department, \$55,164.54; Marine Corps, provisions, \$72,813.67; fuel, \$15,000; contingent, \$30.62; barracks and quarters, \$6,000.

If recommendations under consideration in the Surgeon General's Office are adopted, the physical qualification for the Naval Academy will be made more exacting with reference to size and weight of the candidates, and more attention will be paid to the physical condition of the midshipmen after they have entered the institution. It is claimed that they are physically inferior to the Military Academy cadets in appearance, a number being regarded as undersized and not physically able to stand the exactions of the Service. In this connection attention is called to the large number of resignations from the Naval Academy during the past few years, most of which are due to physical disabilities. To improve the general physical condition of the midshipmen it is probable that the Swedish system of exercises will be adopted. This system, it has been proved, brings about a permanent improvement of the general physical condition of a body of men wherever it is used.

Brig. Gen. W. W. Wotherspoon, U.S.A., is president of the Army board now engaged in perfecting the details of the reserve supply of munitions of war it is proposed to accumulate in quantity sufficient to provide for 200,000 men a year. It is intended to include only such articles as cannot readily be obtained in time of war. Quartermaster General Aleshire and other representatives of the supply departments of the Army are members of the board. As fast as the appropriations will admit the supplies will be accumulated at the Q.M. depots at Philadelphia, Jeffersonville, Ind., St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco, from where they can be rapidly distributed. For this purpose the War Department has divided the country into sections and adopted a scheme of transportation which will enable the delivery of supplies with the least possible delay. The present work of the board is devoted to a selection of the kinds of supplies to be carried in stock.

The new Infantry drill regulations will be given a service test at Fort Leavenworth. The preliminary draft, which was prepared by Gen. Joseph W. Duncan and Capt. William S. Graves, has been forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, where the board which will conduct the test will try them out with troops in the field. It is thought that it will require about two months for the board at Fort Leavenworth to complete its work and make the report to the General Staff. When this report is made to the Department the new regulations will come up for final action. The board having the final revision in charge is composed of Major John F. Morrison, Gen. Staff, Capt. Merch B. Stewart, 8th Inf., Capt. A. W. Bjornstad, 28th Inf. This board will meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 1.

It is understood that Secretary Meyer will recommend to Congress an increase of thirty officers to relieve the shortage in the Navy Pay Corps. Ten of these officers are to be paymasters and twenty past assistants and assistant paymasters. Paymr. W. P. Rogers, of the Kansas, and P.A. Paymr. H. B. Warden, of the Petrel, have been ordered before a retiring board. Both of them are suffering from overwork, on account of the exacting duty of the Pay Corps.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

Though much impressed by Col. George W. Goethals, U.S.A., Mr. W. D. Boyce, who is writing about the Panama Canal in the Saturday Blade, of Chicago, was disturbed on finding a Japanese at Gatun "employed as a civil engineer by the Canal Commission. He may be a fine civil engineer, but what he doesn't know about the canal now he will know before it is completed, and Japan will get the benefit of that knowledge if we should ever have war with that nation. This Jap may have taken out United States citizenship papers—but once a Japanese, always a Japanese." From what Mr. Boyce says of Colonel Goethals one sees that the Chief Engineer has his troubles other than those of digging: "Too much credit cannot be given the big men who have given the ripened experience of their lives to produce results. One man, Col. George W. Goethals, of the U.S. Army, is the 'czar of the Canal Zone.'" He runs the show, and runs it well. It is said he would do even better if not handicapped by wire-pulling politicians. He is well liked by all employees, who say he always treats them with justice and fairness, and that he is ready at all times to listen to their troubles." As Mr. Boyce has superintended personally the excavation of more than 500,000 cubic yards of rock and dirt and the placing of more than 50,000 cubic yards of concrete in building canals, dams, etc., for the paper mills belonging to the publishing firm of which he is a member, the Blade considers him particularly well qualified to pass a critical judgment upon the work at Panama. Speaking of the slides in the Zone, and the argument of the constructors that if the material is removed after each slide eventually the slides will become solid and remain so, Mr. Boyce says the fact is overlooked that in some places two and a half miles from the canal the ground is cracked to a depth of forty feet, and that this earth will slowly but surely creep toward the canal. Therefore he believes it will cost nearly twice \$400,000,000 to make the canal safe. The additional digging will be due, Mr. Boyce maintains, to the lava ash, the chief constituent of the earth in the Zone.

This ash is very unstable and has a strong tendency to flow. Even allowing for the holding power of the water pressure the constructors are counting on to keep the earth back, Mr. Boyce cannot see how this country can avoid the necessity of excavating to the extent of three hundred million dollars more. "For the next twenty years," he asserts, "the constant sliding of the lava ash and loose rocks from the mountains will interfere with navigation on the canal, and cost more in compelling dredging than the total receipts." Under a picture of the Pedro Miguel twin lock Mr. Boyce prints these words: "This lock has a rock foundation and is being built under the supervision of civilian engineers (the Army has nothing to do with it), and is costing \$2 a yard less for concrete work, according to government figures, than that done under Army Engineers." Many persons will be surprised to learn from this that so important a part of the canal work is not under the supervision of the Army Engineers. Under the picture of a concrete dumper is the following line: "This photograph shows the method used here of dumping concrete. It is obsolete in the States, being too expensive." Two thousand lives, Mr. Boyce maintains, have been lost up to the present time by accidents on the canal, explosions of dynamite killing and injuring large numbers, in addition to the other accidents. We have read and published the opinions of many scientific men and other trained observers, all of whom agreed that the machinery equipment of the canal force could not be excelled. Colonel Goethals is perhaps as well qualified as Mr. Boyce to judge of the danger of continued slides, and it is unthinkable that he would continue to make predictions of early completion and threaten the corps of which he is a member with ridicule unless he believed what he said.

Colonel Goethals sees no reason for expecting any large additional cost. Before the House Committee on Commerce on Feb. 11 he said that the canal would be completed by September, 1913, at a cost of \$360,000,000. In fact, he believes it will be possible to build a great drydock within the estimated limit of cost. Colonel Goethals told the committee it was necessary for the Government to control the coal supply stations, so as to prevent monopolization of this supply by giving to private interests the power to control indirectly the operation of the canal. The appearance of Colonel Goethals before the committee was in the interest of legislation fixing the shipping tolls. He said this matter needed immediate attention, as the shipping interests of the world demand at least eighteen months' advance notice of the rates. In an address before the National Geographic Society, in Washington, on Feb. 10, Colonel Goethals expressed the belief that not only could the canal be operated to pay operating expenses, but that it could be also made to repay gradually the cost of construction. He proposed that the canal authorities be permitted to sell coal and oil as a fuel to steamers, and urged also that the machine shops now at Gorgona be moved to a point where they could be of use in making repairs to ships using the canal. A drydock will also be needed there for commercial purposes. The charges for fully equipping, supplying and repairing ships, in addition to the regulation passage tolls, would, he believed, bring in a handsome return. Colonel Goethals gave an illustrated lecture in the hall of the House of Representatives on the evening of Feb. 13, describing the work on the canal, with the aid of moving pictures.

The effect of the pictures was largely increased by the vivid word painting of the Engineer lecturer. Crowded upon the floor of the chamber were Representatives and Senators, members of the Cabinet and justices of the Supreme Court, as well as many wives and daughters of the members of Congress. Seats were at a premium, and hundreds, unable to obtain cards of admission, were turned away. Colonel Goethals spoke for two hours, and held the interest of the listeners to the last. Often vigorous and long applause testified their appreciation. The invitation to Colonel Goethals to speak was extended on Feb. 11, on motion of Representative Mann, of Illinois. Parnell, the Irish leader, addressed the House in 1879, but no other non-member had spoken there till Count Apponyi, of Hungary, and Colonel Goethals were invited to speak there. Colonel Goethals on this trip to the States has expressed the opinion that the force of men now working under his direction on the canal should be used to construct the fortifications of the canal. He said that it will not be long now until reductions of the force will begin as different sections of the canal near completion, and that he should have the power to engage men for the new work, for his men could build the fortifications at a much less cost than an untrained force could.

The bill in Congress permitting American ships engaged in interstate commerce to pass through the Panama Canal free of tolls is discussed by Robert Dollar, of San Francisco, in the Railway and Marine News, of Seattle.

He says the only argument he has ever heard against this proposition is the treaty with England, providing for equal treatment of the merchant ships of all nations. There may be some ground for charging our vessels engaged in foreign trade the same as is charged the vessels of other nations, but this objection should not obtain, he maintains, in the case of interstate trade. If this country ever should develop an oceangoing merchant marine he believes the Government should grant a subsidy to the ships equal to the amount of the tolls. The decadence of our merchant marine is shown by the arrival on Dec. 7 last at Buenos Ayres of the steamship Texan, the first steam vessel under the United States flag to enter that Argentine port in twenty years. This ship made the trip from New York to Montevideo in twenty days. Robert Woods Bliss, the American Chargé, says the Buenos Ayres newspapers commented extensively on this voyage of an American steamer.

## BUILDING SHIPS AT NAVY YARDS.

Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Philip Andrews, arrived at the New York Navy Yard on Feb. 14 on an official visit. He was met by Rear Admiral E. H. C. Leutze, the commandant, and his aids, Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Terhune and Lieut. E. C. S. Parker, and, accompanied by the heads of the departments, he made an inspection of the new battleship Florida, Drydock 4, the steam engineering department and the electrical school. He said he was much pleased with the work on the new drydock, and that if it was finished on time it would not be necessary to dock the Florida in Norfolk.

On his return to the commandant's office Secretary Meyer met the newspaper men and made some statements in regard to the building of battleships at the New York Yard.

"The matter of having a ship built here," he said, "is only of local importance, and a 28,000-ton ship cannot be built here within the appropriation. The yard can build a 22,000-ton ship within the appropriation, but that is not the present requirement of the nation. The larger ship is the one wanted, and can be built within the appropriation by private shipyards. I have told Congressman Fitzgerald that we might better build two colliers at this yard now rather than a battleship, for the reason that it would be cheaper to experiment as to the relative cost of building ships in private yards and in navy yards under present restrictions with this less costly work than with an undertaking of the magnitude of a battleship."

"I do not agree with Mr. Fitzgerald, and there are others who will not agree with him, in his contention that the building of a 27,000-ton ship is not authorized by law and that the limit is 22,000 tons. There is a great deal of difference in constructing a \$7,000,000 battleship and a \$1,000,000 collier, but I want to be perfectly fair in the matter, and it will be threshed out in Congress."

Secretary Meyer had this to say in regard to the rumors that certain persons in Washington were interested in private shipbuilding firms:

"I have no stock in any private shipbuilding plant, and never did have. I know of no one connected with the Navy Department that has any such stock. This insinuation has been brought against me, but I am not disturbed over it, for it is unjustified."

Mr. Meyer returned to Washington later in the day. His statement aroused the wrath of Representatives Fitzgerald and Calder when their attention was called to it, and they did not attempt to conceal their anger. Mr. Fitzgerald spoke of the "Rogers-Capps incident," and insisted that Secretary Meyer should resign because of an alleged want of harmony with the recommendation of President Taft on the eight-hour labor question. Mr. Fitzgerald said:

"Secretary Meyer should resign. Last year Admirals Rogers and Capps, the Paymaster and Chief Constructor, respectively, appeared before the Naval Committee of the House and advocated a system of management of the navy yards contrary to the so-called Meyer system, which was being pressed by the Secretary. Admiral Rogers was forced to retire and Admiral Capps was detached from the Bureau of Construction. It was said at the Department that they were not punished, but that the head of the Department was entitled to have men in sympathy with his views in the administration of the Department. Applying this rule Secretary Meyer should resign. The President in his annual message to Congress recommended that a law be enacted providing that all ships to be constructed by the Navy should be built in accordance with the eight-hour law."

"The Secretary has been persistently advocating a different policy. The President is entitled to have men in his Cabinet in sympathy with the policies he urges, and Secretary Meyer is not apparently in harmony with the Executive."

"The building of a ship in a navy yard is not a matter of local importance except incidentally. It is designed to prevent the Government being charged unjustifiable prices for government contracts, as had been the case for many years, by private contractors. It is for the purpose of enabling the Government to continue the rapid pace of construction so that ships will be delivered within the contract period and not three and four years later, when they have become practically outclassed by the advance made in naval architecture. It is for the purpose of establishing a standard of construction which will result in first-class ships and not in bargain counter ships, with resulting accidents and consequent loss of life so common in private built ships. If it were a question of distributing government money among a number of men by reason of the fact that they receive a little better wage and more reasonable hours of labor, or distributing large profits to a few men in the shipbuilding industry, I prefer to stand with the larger number."

"As my attitude favoring the building of ships at government yards is the result of the conclusive arguments advanced for this policy by the constructors of the Navy Department and by the practice of all other maritime nations, I am quite satisfied that the advocacy of such a policy, which best subserves the interests of the people and the Government, is much more patriotic than the narrow policy of attempting to reward private contractors with remunerative contracts, when the chief claim of many of them for such favoritism is the fact that they have been noted solely for their large contributions to the Republican campaign funds."

Representative Calder said: "This is a larger question than the saving of a few dollars. Congress has established the policy of keeping at least one navy yard in a condition to build warships and thus keep a greedy ship trust in check. Secretary Meyer is trying to destroy this policy. If a question of patriotism is in-

volved in favoring a navy yard as against the Shipbuilding Trust, I am quite content with my record and work in behalf of the navy yard."

## GIFT OF HORSES TO THE ARMY.

August Belmont announced at a dinner at the Waldorf, in New York city, on the night of Feb. 15, attended by prominent racing men and breeders of horses, that he was going to offer to the U.S. Army for breeding purposes six stallions, including Henry of Navarre, which won the Suburban in 1896, and Octagon and two colts by Rock Sand. His gift is to be made in the interest of improving the breed of the American Cavalry horse. In detailing the particulars of his offer Mr. Belmont said:

"I told Gen. Fred D. Grant at the United Hunts meeting on Long Island last November that I would present the Army with six good stallions, and I am going to offer this year and next to whomever the Secretary of War indicates to me to be the proper recipient Henry of Navarre, Octagon, two Rock Sand colts and two from other sires. Added to this I shall offer eight free services to my stallions in Lexington, Ky., to such mares belonging to the Army as the Chief of Staff may see fit to issue a written order for. One of these services will be my stallion Rock Sand. I hope the Army will be able to obtain more good thoroughbred stallions and place them throughout the West, as our Jockey Club's breeding bureau has distributed them in this state, and by securing first call on the mares bred to their stallions they will be able to inaugurate a practical way of securing the type of horse so much needed, and which the Army has so much difficulty in securing."

"The Army is beginning to complain that it cannot readily find horses required for the Cavalry," he explained. "Five hundred horses each year for remounts are difficult to buy and cost more than Army officers find they should. The average horses in the Cavalry have not breeding enough, lack the quality and the endurance, and Army men are now turning to thoroughbred horse breeders for help."

"What would happen if in case of war the Cavalry had to be quadrupled, and instead of a good Cavalry horse lasting ten years, as they do in time of peace, the remounts of the Cavalry were lasting but sixty days apiece, which, on good military authority, I am told is the average."

After the applause greeting Mr. Belmont's statement had died down racing men and breeders present at the dinner put their heads together and figured on the value of this gift to the Army. Henry of Navarre, they said, was worth easily \$30,000. He is a famous horse, one of the most famous in the Belmont stables. Knight of Ellerslie was his sire and Moss Rose the dam. Octagon is estimated to be worth about \$20,000. He came out as a remarkable two-year-old in 1896 and won the Brooklyn Derby in 1897. He was by Rayon d'Or out of Ortegale, and sired Beldame, which won the Suburban in 1895. With Henry of Navarre and Octagon, the two Rock Sand colts and the two others Mr. Belmont had promised the value of his gift would be in the neighborhood of \$120,000.

Mr. Belmont's announcement aroused interest, following as it did the agitation which started among several horse owners and breeders after the last horse show in the Madison Square Garden looking toward some means of improving the U.S. Cavalry mounts. It was said at that time, says the New York Sun, that certain men had agreed among themselves to make an offer of a sufficient sum to the War Department to enable the Department to purchase blooded stallions to be used in the breeding of Cavalry mounts.

## PENSIONS FOR CIVIL WAR VETERANS.

The "National Association of Surviving Union Volunteer Officers of the Civil War" are distributing extensively copies of an open letter addressed by Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, U.S.A., retired, to Congress and the President, urging the prompt enactment of the pending Civil War Volunteer Officers' Retirement bill. In support of his proposition that rank should be considered in granting pensions, General Sickles states that when the Continental Congress, in 1780, promised retired half pay during life to the officers of the Continental Line the pay was, in accordance with the request of Washington, graded according to previous rank, responsibility and duties. A similar course was followed in 1832, when Congress extended the benefits of this Act of 1780, and further in the laws granting pensions to disabled veterans of the war with Mexico, also in establishing the present retired list system for the Regular Army and Navy. General Sickles says: "Without known exception, in all systems of age pensions or retired pay for civil and industrial officials and employees, established by national, state and municipal governments, and by railway, commercial and manufacturing corporations, the same rule of graduating benefits according to previous rank, responsibility and service prevails."

General Sickles further argues on behalf of the bill that President Lincoln and the Thirty-seventh Congress pledged equality of treatment and reward to Volunteers and Regulars, and that this "assurance of fair play, whether express or implied, was the bond which held in fraternal comradeship and effective service the 857,000 Volunteers and 31,000 Regulars who formed the Union Army and Navy. This rule of the square deal, the Republic's word of honor, was," the General says, "observed toward all during the years of the war. Since the war it has been fulfilled regarding enlisted men, and uniformly violated in the case of the Union Volunteer officers."

Special recognition of Civil War service has been granted to Regular officers, which, "in its added honor and prestige, cannot be measured in money, but its pecuniary value is shown by the pay tables of the Army and Navy. To a colonel of the Regular Army of any Civil War service it means an addition of \$1,500 to yearly retired pay. Regular officers of the lower grades receive a corresponding increase. This special benefit is not in any sense or degree a reward for life employment in the Army; otherwise it would accrue equally to Regular officers having no Civil War record. The language of the several statutes confirms this."

The Paulding, Drayton and Roe will sail from Tampa, Fla., on Feb. 15 for Galveston, and will leave Galveston in time to arrive at Pensacola, Fla., about Feb. 25. These vessels will leave Pensacola for Key West on or about March 1.

## THE SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

## THIRD SESSION.

The action of the conferees on the Army Appropriation bill, Senators Warren, Bulkeley and Taliaferro and Representatives Hull, of Iowa, Prince and Sulzer, and the debate on the bill in the House, is noted on page 738.

The action of President Taft in vetoing S.J. Res. 94, to reinstate certain cadets dismissed from the Military Academy for hazing, is noted on page 719.

President Taft on Feb. 15 signed the bill designating San Francisco as the city in which will be held in 1915 the exposition signaling the completion of the Panama Canal. He used a pen made of California gold and presented it to one of the party present. The pen will be placed on exhibition at the exposition.

The conferees on S. 7252, granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger on account of disabilities resulting from his voluntary subjection to the yellow fever experiments in Cuba in 1898, have agreed upon \$100 as the monthly amount to be paid under the bill.

The Senate on Feb. 9 passed H.R. 30149, to transfer the Fort Trumbull military reservation to the Treasury Department, for use of the Revenue Cutter Service. Also H.R. 1479, to pay Capt. Evan M. Johnson, U.S.A., \$1,584 in full for losses of personal property incurred by him by the sinking of the U.S. transport Meade in the harbor of Ponce, P.R., about March 24, 1902. The accounting officer of the Treasury to require a schedule and affidavit from him, to be approved by the Secretary of War. The House subsequently corrected the date to read "May 16, 1899."

## TO PROTECT THE UNIFORM.

The Senate on Feb. 9 passed H.R. 23015, to protect the dignity and honor of the U.S. uniform. As amended and passed the bill provides:

That hereafter no proprietor, manager, or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement, in the District of Columbia, or in any territory, the District of Alaska or insular possession of the United States, shall make, or cause to be made, any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Revenue Cutter Service or Marine Corps of the United States because of that uniform, and any person making, or causing to be made, such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

## OTHER BILLS PASSED BY SENATE.

The Senate on Feb. 10 passed H.R. 3204, providing for the quadrennial election of members of the Philippine Assembly and Resident Commissioners to the United States.

As passed by the Senate Feb. 11, H.R. 32473, for the relief of sufferers from famine in China by authorizing the shipment of food supplies on Army transports, a proviso is added limiting the expense to \$50,000 and appropriating that amount.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed S. 10275, relative to joint operations of the Army and Navy Marine Corps, that when forces or detachments of the Army and of the Navy and Marine Corps are engaged on shore in a common enterprise (not in the nature of a ceremonial or parade), and in the absence of specific authority from the President of the United States, the senior officer of the line of the Army in command of the Army detachment shall command the whole and have authority to issue such orders to the officers in command of the naval and marine detachments while on shore as may be necessary for the success of the enterprise engaged upon.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed S. 10172, which authorizes "the President to appoint Ten Eyck De Witt Veeder, now a commodore on the retired list of the U.S. Navy, to the active list of captains of the Navy, to take rank next after Capt. Charles Brainard Taylor Moore, but to be carried as additional to the number in the grade to which he may be appointed under this act or at any time thereafter promoted; and he shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to back pay of any kind."

More powerful influence, it is said, is being exerted to secure the passage of the similar House bill (H.R. 31106) authorizing the President to appoint Commodore Veeder to the active list of captains than any other personal legislation that has been pending in Congress this session. Among those who have taken an interest in Commodore Veeder's case are the heads of the largest corporations in the country and the most powerful politicians from both parties. The measure passed the Senate Saturday, Feb. 11, and has been reported out of the House Committee. It did not come out of the House Committee however, without a minority report, which was filed by Representative Roberts, of Massachusetts. Officers at the Navy Department fear that the passage of the bill will result in a wholesale introduction of bills for the relief of officers retired by the plucking board. So far no legislation has been passed to reverse the action of the board and it is feared that if this Veeder bill is enacted into law the bars will be let down and quite a number of officers will get through to the active list.

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed H.R. 6776, to pay Olivia J. Baker, widow of Julian G. Baker, late Q.M., U.S.N., \$1,022; also passed S. 8608, to place Surg. I. W. Kite upon the retired list of the Navy, the bill amended to read: "That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to place upon the retired list of the U.S. Navy, with the rank of medical inspector, the name of Surg. I. W. Kite: *Provided*, That the said I. W. Kite shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to any back pay or allowances."

The Senate on Feb. 11 passed S. 9271, authorizing the President to "appoint William H. Walsh, midshipman, U.S.N., an ensign in the U.S. Navy, and place him upon the retired list as such with three-quarters pay of his grade: *Provided*, That the said William H. Walsh shall not, by the passage of this act, be entitled to back pay or allowances."

The Senate has passed the bill of the House providing for government ownership of our embassy buildings in foreign capitals. Under the bill's provisions the work of acquiring sites and erecting embassies is to be done gradually, but it is expected that attention will first be turned to St. Petersburg and Berlin, where the burden of renting appropriate quarters is a considerable hardship to the present ambassadors.

## REPORTS IN SENATE.

In the Senate on Feb. 14 a favorable report was made on S. 10476, with amendments, for the relief of P.A. Paymr, Edwin M. Hacker, U.S.N.

Mr. McCumber, in the Senate, proposes, as a substitute to the Sulloway Pension bill, the combined age and service pension bill published in our issue of Feb. 4 (S. 10582).

When, on Feb. 14, Senator Scott called up the Sulloway Pension bill a call for the regular order followed. But

before this Senator Scott had declared: "There are hundreds and thousands of these old soldiers dying, and at least one is dying right now while we are standing here. It is asserted that the bill would cost \$50,000,000 a year, but it would not cost \$50,000,000. Of course, I understand perfectly well that the object of the Senator from Massachusetts is to prevent the taking up of the bill, and he should not be permitted to succeed. I don't want any parliamentary tactics to prevent a straight vote on the Pension bill. It has been whispered about the Senate chamber that it is the intention of the President to veto the bill if it is sent to him, and if anyone has authority for that statement I want him to say so. I tell you that this bill will haunt the Senators who oppose it here." Amid much confusion Senator Cullom moved an executive session, and soon afterward the Senate adjourned.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Feb. 13 reported favorably the treaty with Japan and Canada relative to pelagic sealing.

## HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Favorable reports have been made in the House on H.R. 13384, placing M. H. Plunkett on the retired list of the Navy with an advanced rank; S. 9074, to place upon the Navy retired list Dr. James Henry Payne; H.R. 16827, placing P.A. Engr. John W. Saville on the retired list with advanced rank, and H.R. 11009, for the relief of P.A. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser.

In the House Feb. 9 the bill (S. 8868) to provide a permanent resting place for the body of John Paul Jones was reported, with the appropriation reduced from \$135,000 to \$75,000.

Reporting H.J. Res. 270, modifying certain laws relating to the military records of certain soldiers and sailors, the House Military Committee say: "This resolution is intended to give a pensionable status only in the matter of bills passed for that purpose during the last session of Congress, and which, by the peculiar wording of the acts, were decided by the Commissioner of Pensions to not give the relief Congress intended should be given."

At a hearing Feb. 11 before the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House in connection with the investigation of the land administration of the Philippine Archipelago Resident Commissioner Quezon, of the Philippines, made a flat declaration of the expectation of the Philippine people that the United States will ultimately give them independence. Commissioner Quezon expressed his regret that the American people seemed too busy with other matters to give thought to the government policy toward \$,000,000 of their brown brothers.

The House Judiciary Committee, endorsing H.R. 32084, to incorporate the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, say: "The purpose of this bill is broad and national and even international in its scope. Its objects are clearly set forth as being to advance the cause of peace among nations; to promote a thorough and scientific investigation of the causes of war and of the practical methods to prevent it; to aid in the development of international law; to diffuse information regarding the causes and effects of war and means for its prevention; to establish a better understanding of international rights and duties and a more perfect sense of international justice; to cultivate friendly feelings between the inhabitants of different countries; to promote a general acceptance of peaceable methods in the settlement of international disputes; to promote and assist such organizations and associations deemed necessary or useful to accomplish the purposes of the corporation; to take and hold such property, real or personal, and invest and use the income thereof; and to construct and maintain such buildings as shall be deemed necessary to prosecute any of the purposes of the corporation, and generally to do and perform all lawful acts or things necessary or proper in the judgment of the trustees to promote the objects of the corporation. The bill appears to be admirably drawn for carrying out the purposes of the incorporators as stated and to be safeguarded against any possible abuse of the power conferred by the bill. The slight amendments proposed by the committee, it is believed, will further safeguard any possible abuse of such power."

## PAY FOR ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Favorable report was made in the House Feb. 14 on H.R. 23436, relating to pay for the Organized Militia, amended by adding at the end of the bill the following proviso:

*Provided*, That no money appropriated under the provisions of this act shall be paid to any person who is not suited to the military service according to the standards prescribed by the Secretary of War, nor shall any such money be paid to any person who has not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, including an agreement to render military service to the United States during any period for which he may be called into such service, providing such period shall not exceed two years; and any officer or enlisted man of the Militia who, having received pay under the provisions of this act, neglects or refuses under any pretext whatsoever to present himself for muster when called into the Service of the United States, shall be subject to trial by any court-martial constituted as now provided by law for Militia in the Service of the United States, and upon conviction shall be adjudged guilty of the crime of desertion, and shall be punished as such court-martial may direct: And provided further, That nothing of this act, or in any other act, shall be construed to require the United States, in time of war, to accept the services of any Militia organization, or of any person belonging to such organization, unless such organization or person has been regularly inspected, reported fit for military service according to the standard prescribed by the Secretary of War, and so carried upon the rolls of the Adjutant General of the Army.

The bills S. 10663 and H.R. 32498 provide for the appointment of Robert H. Peck to the grade of captain of Infantry, U.S.A., with rank as such from Aug. 7, 1906, to fill the first or any subsequent vacancy in said grade after the passage of this act, and with the pay of his grade from and including Aug. 5, 1910.

Representative Parsons, of New York, and Louis Marshall, of New York city, on Feb. 16 urged the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report favorably the Parsons resolution for the abrogation of the treaty with Russia. Mr. Parsons argued that the United States concludes its treaties for equal protection of all classes of citizens, irrespective of religion. Russia, he alleged, declines to permit American Jews to reside in Russia, to attend to their affairs, and refuses to honor American passports to them. Mr. Marshall's view was that Russia had broken promises, violated obligations, disregarded compacts, inflicted dishonor upon this country and its citizens, and every treaty existing between the two countries should be abrogated in justice not only to the Jews, but to American citizenship generally. The committee took no action.

## DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Referring to H.R. 30940, for the relief of P.A. Paymr, Edwin M. Hacker, Acting Secretary Winthrop says: "While the law relating to loss of numbers resulting from suspension from promotion should be applied im-

partially, yet its rigors may be relaxed in meritorious cases where there is an abnormal loss of files not contemplated by the law. The normal operation of the statute indicates the legislative view as to the penalty for professional failure upon examination for promotion—that is, one year's suspension, with corresponding loss of numbers and difference of pay—and this should not be modified in individual cases, nor in any case where any of the attendant circumstances render the officer unworthy. Had Mr. Hacker been examined at practically any other time and failed professionally he would have suffered a normal loss of numbers (found to be about seven), but, owing to special and extraordinary circumstances hereinbefore outlined, he lost four times that many. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Hacker was suspended from promotion for one year, by which, it is true, he lost an abnormal number of files, yet he did not actually lose any more pay than would have been the case under normal conditions. All but seven of the lost files the bill now proposes to restore to him, but with no loss of pay at all, though under any year's suspension there is always a corresponding loss of difference of pay." With changes suggested by the Secretary, the measure has been introduced as H.R. 32769.

The Secretary of War submits an additional estimate of appropriation required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, for pay of the Military Academy, \$1,140, saying: "When the estimate for 'Pay of Military Academy,' fiscal year 1912, was submitted no provision was made for any additional pay for the commandant of cadets, because the officer who was then commandant was a lieutenant colonel."

The Secretary of War submits an additional estimate of appropriation and asks \$5,000 for the publication of Engineer maps.

## NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House on Thursday, Feb. 16, after disposing of the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill, took up the Navy Appropriation bill. A night session was held, in order to give time for general debate. Representative Macon, of Arkansas, took up the larger part of the night session in reading a lengthy speech against Civil Engineer Peary.

Mr. McCumber, in the Senate on Feb. 10, proposed, as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 32212), to insert the following: "That hereafter if any officer of the U.S. Navy shall fail in his physical examination for promotion and be found incapacitated for service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall be retired with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted."

Mr. Burnham, in the Senate on Feb. 8, proposed as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 32212): "On page 38, in line 14, strike out the period and insert in lieu thereof a colon and the words: 'And provided further, That assistant paymasters, after three years' service as such, shall, after passing the examination required by law, be eligible to promotion to the grade of passed assistant paymaster, provided that the total number of passed and assistant paymasters shall not thereby be increased.'"

Mr. Swanson, in the Senate Feb. 11, proposed as an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill (H.R. 32212), to insert the following: "The President, in his invitation to the foreign nations, shall invite their representatives and their fleets to assemble at Hampton Roads, Va., and from thence come to the city of Washington, there to be formally welcomed by the President; and at the conclusion of the ceremonies at Washington the President is requested to proceed to Hampton Roads and there review the assembled fleets of the world as they start on their voyage to the city of San Francisco."

Referring to the Naval Appropriation bill as reported to the House, which provides "two fleet colliers of fourteen knots trial speed when carrying not less than 12,500 tons of cargo or bunker coal, at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000 each," Secretary Meyer has invited the attention of Chairman Foss, of the House Naval Committee, to the fact that this limit of cost would be sufficient only on the understanding that the eight-hour law will not be applicable to these vessels.

## BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 10759, Mr. Warren.—Relative to the exchange of certain properties between the insular government of Porto Rico and the War Department.

H. Res. 955, Mr. Cox, of Ohio.—Resolved, That the Board of Managers for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers be, and is hereby, directed to supply to the House of Representatives a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements or transfers in connection with what is known as the post fund since its creation, in 1886; also that a detailed statement be submitted of all moneys paid into the post-hospital fund, and its disposition, by items, by the said board of managers from the date of its creation, in 1902.

H.R. 32618, Mr. Foss.—Appropriating \$420,000 for carrying on the construction work at Fort Sheridan, Ill., in accordance with the original plans and specifications for such work.

H.R. 32701, Mr. Roberts.—Providing for the equipment of Army transports with life launches.

H.R. 32725, Mr. Foelt.—To provide for the removal of the body of the late Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock from Norristown, Pa., to the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va.

H.R. 32755, Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey.—Providing for the issuance of a charter to the Veteran Reserve Corps of America, a corporate military organization, composed of veterans of the Civil War, Spanish War, ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the U.S. Army and Navy, National Guardsmen, and sons of veterans.

H.R. 32767, Mr. Law.—The claims bill under the Bowman and Tucker Acts.

H.R. 32769, Mr. Massey.—For the relief of P.A. Paymr, Edwin M. Hacker.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Texas was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., on Feb. 11, 1911.

The U.S.S. Michigan is expected to be ready to sail from Hampton Roads on Feb. 25 for Guantanamo.

The South Carolina's repairs are expected to be completed by March 3. When ready she will proceed from Hampton Roads to Guantanamo to rejoin the fleet.

The Marietta, which arrived at New York on Feb. 12, will proceed on Feb. 22 to the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy Yard, where she will remain several weeks.

The Terry, now at the navy yard, Norfolk, is expected to sail to-day or to-morrow for Key West to rejoin the Eighth Torpedo Division.

Capt. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., commanding the naval station, Key West, Fla., Feb. 11, 1911, received the

following wireless message from Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder, commanding the Atlantic Fleet, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy: "Regiment of six battalions from First Division and armored cruisers, Captain Rush commanding, encamped ashore this week; re-embarked Saturday, Feb. 11. Time to break camp and return to ship fifty minutes. Second Division completed week of torpedo practice in Samana Bay, now returning. Third Division has Admiral's inspection under way, and Fourth Division at anchor. Scouts had ship's drill afloat, and armored cruisers landing force ashore. Two hundred and ninety-three men qualified swimming during week. Some ships devoted available time to boat exercises under sail and oars. Several ships coaled. Destroyers held hour speed trials and six-hour endurance trials at speeds between twenty and twenty-nine knots. Three destroyers exceeded contract power. Meeting held in officers' club on Thursday night, Feb. 9, to discuss the battle exercises of last week."

The U.S. cruiser New York will be renamed the "Saratoga." The change was due to the fact that the law provides that second class vessels shall be named after cities or rivers. The cruiser loses the name New York because one of the battleships authorized at the last session of Congress will be named in honor of the Empire State. The old battleship Texas will have her name changed to the San Marcos, as a new battleship will be named Texas.

The U.S.S. Delaware, which is conveying the body of Señor Don Anibal Cruz, the late Minister from Chili, to his native country, left Hampton Roads on Jan. 31, and arrived at Rio de Janeiro Feb. 16. In these sixteen days the Delaware covered 4,000 miles. This was a daily progress of approximately 288 miles, or twelve miles an hour. The Delaware will leave Rio de Janeiro on Feb. 23 for Valparaiso, where she is due about March 11.

The destroyer Reid, now at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, has been ordered to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for repairs.

The Prairie, now en route from Hampton Roads, to Boston, has been ordered to proceed from Boston to New York, and thence to Hampton Roads, transporting men to the Atlantic Fleet.

The destroyer Terry, now at Norfolk, has been ordered to Key West to rejoin her division.

#### AVIATION NOTES.

Phillip O. Parmalee, the aviator, will go to San Antonio, Texas, soon to instruct Army officers in the use of the new Wright biplane, which is to be employed in patrolling the Mexican border. John Barry Ryan, of New York, of the U.S. Aeronautical Reserve, has made an arrangement by which Mr. Parmalee will co-operate with 1st Lieut. B. D. Foulis, Signal Corps, U.S.A., at San Antonio. Mr. Parmalee will instruct such Army officers as are designated by the War Department.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop has issued orders directing that the naval wireless station at Point Loma, Cal., shall co-operate with Harry S. Harkness, an aviator of the U.S. Aeronautical Reserve, who intends to perform experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether communication can be maintained between an aeroplane in flight and a land wireless station. The arrangements for the test were made by John Barry Ryan, of the Aeronautical Reserve.

From Brig. Gen. McCoskey Butt, N.G.N.Y., now in Paris, we have received an interesting table comparing the recent flight in a monoplane of Captain Bellanger, of the French Army, from Paris to Bordeaux, in the course of his Paris-Pau air voyage, with other speed records over that historic course. Perhaps there is no stretch of road in the world that has seen more speed contests of different kinds than the Paris-Bordeaux route. It used to be the battleground of the long distance bicycle riders of Europe, and automobiles galore have raced over the distance. Bordeaux is 358 miles southwest of Paris. The following are various records for the distance: Automobile, 5 h. 13 m.; aeroplane (Bellanger), 5 h. 21 m.; railway (Sud-Express), 6 h. 43 m.; bicycle, 16 h. 45 m.; horse, 50 h. 40 m.; on foot, 144 h. 42 m. It will thus be seen that the flying machine beats everything except the automobile, but it must not be understood that the distance was covered without stops. The aviator stopped twice, once for one hour and fifteen minutes, and again for one hour and fourteen minutes, or three hours and four minutes in all. He left Paris at 8:35 a.m., and arrived at Bordeaux a few minutes before 5 p.m. That this is a flight of more than ordinary importance may be judged from the fact that only one biplanist has covered the distance—Bielovucic, who was the first aviator to fly from Paris to Bordeaux.

The French government has taken up the project of preparing official maps for use by aviators. Some general conclusions seem to have been reached as to the character of a good aviation map. Government topographical sheets of European countries are an adequate basis for the maps. The map scale should be about three miles to an inch, and if church steeples, castles, towers and other conspicuous objects have marked peculiarities of shape, they should appear on the map. Rivers, railroads and settlements must be very conspicuously shown, the chief heights should be marked in red figures, and colors should also be used as warnings, showing, for example, the position of telegraph lines and other impediments to landing. The maps will also show the location of repair shops and give all special information that can be conveyed by cartographic means. These sheets will differ considerably in appearance from all ordinary maps.

The German war office has shown its continued confidence in Count Zeppelin's inventive and constructive ability by ordering from him another dirigible balloon for use in the army. It will be smaller than the Deutschland, which came to grief in Teutoburg forest last June, but the motors and the power will be the same.

The aviator Russon on Feb. 13 made a new record for speed in a monoplane with a passenger. He flew 100 kilometers (about sixty-two miles) at the Aerodrome in one hour and one minute.

To nations, as to individuals, there comes that yearning to battle, to fight, to face the enemy, which inspired the Rev. Dr. E. A. Wasson, editor of the Crown, the Episcopal monthly, and rector of St. Stephen's Church, Newark, N.J., to give this editorial advice in a recent issue: "How full the Bible is, and the New Testament, of military figures of speech for a stimulus of God's children! How many hymns there are like 'Onward,

Christian Soldiers!' So the first thing to do when we are like to be crushed is to resolve to fight. We may live or we may die, but till we die we shall fight. We shall fight the man's battle, not the pietist's battle, not the battle of passive resistance, but the man's battle with the enemy that would destroy us. He may indeed destroy us, but let him look out! He will win, if at all, at heavy cost. Particularly if you are in the strength and flower of years, whether beginning or continuing, you must have too much spunk to quit. Make yourself a vigorous, battling power. It matters less in what special cause you fight than it does that you fight. Better fight in a bad cause than play the craven in a good one. Not defeat, but submission, is the disgrace."

## THE NAVY.

George von L. Meyer, Secretary of the Navy.  
Reekman Winthrop, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.  
Major Gen. William P. Biddle, Commandant, U.S.M.C.

#### LATE MOVEMENTS OF NAVY SHIPS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Cyclops, arrived Feb. 15 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Princeton, arrived Feb. 13 at Corinto, Nicaragua.  
De Long and Tingey, arrived Feb. 14 at Charleston, S.C.  
Leonidas, arrived Feb. 14 at Newport News, Va.  
Prairie, sailed Feb. 14 from Charleston, S.C., for Boston, Mass.  
Marietta, arrived Feb. 14 at the navy yard, New York.  
Brutus, arrived Feb. 14 at Hampton Roads, Va.  
Saturn, arrived Feb. 14 at San Diego, Cal.  
Paulding, Drayton and Roe, sailed Feb. 15 from Tampa, Fla., for Galveston, Tex.  
Arctus, arrived Feb. 15 at Key West, Fla.  
Lebanon, arrived Feb. 15 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.  
McCall, sailed Feb. 16 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va.  
Terry, sailed Feb. 16 from Norfolk, Va., for Key West, Fla.  
Delaware, arrived Feb. 16 at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  
Vicksburg, sailed from Annapolis for Panama Feb. 16.  
Culgoza, arrived Guantanamo Bay Feb. 16.  
North Carolina and Montana, sailed from Guantanamo Bay for New York Feb. 16.  
Lebanon, sailed from Guantanamo Bay for Hampton Roads Feb. 16.  
Hannibal, sailed from Norfolk for Philadelphia Feb. 17.  
Prairie, arrived at Boston Feb. 17.

#### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 10, 1911.  
The following midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from June 6, 1910, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Harry A. Badt, Walter L. Heiberg and Martin J. Peterson.  
Nominations received by the Senate Feb. 15, 1911.  
Promotions in the Navy.

The following assistant paymasters, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters, with the rank of lieutenant (J.G.), from Feb. 13, 1911:

William K. Van Buren, Raymond E. Corcoran, Elwood A. Coby, Spencer E. Dickinson, Robert S. Chew, Jr., and Russell Van de W. Bleeker.  
Asst. Naval Constr. John W. Woodruff to be a naval constructor from Feb. 12, 1911, upon the completion of eight years' service as an assistant naval constructor.

#### NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 15, 1911.  
Promotions in the Navy.

The following midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from June 6, 1910, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Harry A. Badt, Walter L. Heiberg and Martin J. Peterson.

#### S.O. 82, JAN. 27, 1911, NAVY DEPT.

The U.S.S. Stiletto is hereby stricken from the Navy List.  
G. v. L. MEYER, Secretary of the Navy.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 10.—Mdsn. B. O. Wills detached duty Hartford; to duty Lancaster, connection crew Utah, and duty on board when commissioned.

Btsn. D. F. Mead to temporary duty Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., under instruction.

Btsn. J. W. Bettens detached duty Panther; to United States, temporary duty under instruction.

Btsn. F. Bruce detached duty Buffalo; to temporary duty Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., under instruction.

Btsn. M. J. Conlon detached duty North Dakota; to United States, temporary duty under instruction.

Gun. G. H. Platt acting appointment as a gunner in the U.S. Navy revoked.

Cable from the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, dated Zamboanga, P.I., Feb. 6, 1911:

Lieut. D. P. Wickersham detached duty New Orleans; to temporary duty Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Ensign H. D. McGuire detached duty Albany; to duty Paragua.

Mdsn. S. O. Greig detached duty Paragua; to duty Albany.

FEB. 11.—Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Eckhardt detached duty Yokohama; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. D. A. Weaver detached temporary duty Lancaster; to temporary duty Indiana.

Lieut. E. E. Scranton detached duty Independence; to duty Yorktown as executive and navigator.

Lieut. F. D. Berrien detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.; to duty Bath Iron Works, Bath Me., connection fitting out Trippie, and duty in command when placed in commission.

Passed Asst. Surg. W. G. Farwell detached duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba; to duty South Carolina.

Asst. Surg. W. J. Riddick detached duty South Carolina; to duty naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba.

FEB. 13.—Lieut. (junior grade) L. W. Townsend to duty New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., as assistant to the inspector of machinery, and duty in connection fitting out Ammen, and duty on board when placed in commission.

Paymr. E. C. Gudgey detached duty Idaho; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Paymr. F. R. Holt detached duty naval stations, San Juan and Culebra, P.R.; to duty Idaho.

Paymr. W. B. Bowne detached duty as assistant to the general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to duty North Dakota.

Paymr. M. R. Goldsborough detached duty North Dakota; to duty naval station, San Juan, P.R.

Paymr. Clerk S. M. Katzer appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty North Dakota, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk L. T. Van Patten appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty as clerk to the general storekeeper, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Paymr. Clerk W. N. Dunlap appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Idaho, revoked.

Paymr. Clerk E. E. Hartline appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, Culebra, P.R., revoked.

Paymr. Clerk C. E. Beatty appointment as paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty naval station, San Juan, P.R., revoked.

FEB. 14.—Comdr. R. Welles to duty as member of the Board of Inspection and Survey for Ships, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. J. R. Martin detached duty as general inspector of the Pay Corps; to duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., as paymaster of the yard.

Paymr. W. A. Merritt detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.; to temporary duty Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Paymr. Clerk W. J. T. Farquhar appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., revoked.

Note.—Comdr. F. Marble died at Newport, R.I., Feb. 14, 1911.

FEB. 15.—Med. Dir. C. T. Hibbett detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; to duty in command of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Med. Dir. W. R. DuBose detached duty in command of the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to duty as member of the Naval Examining and Naval Medical Examining Boards, Washington, D.C.

Pay Dir. S. L. Heap commissioned a pay director in the Navy from Jan. 2, 1911.

Naval Constrs. J. A. Furer, W. B. Fogarty, S. M. Henry and L. B. McBride commissioned naval constructors in the Navy from Jan. 16, 1911.

Paymr. Clerk F. E. Crossman appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty navy yard, Washington, D.C.

FEB. 16.—Ensigns J. C. Latham, S. Cochran, P. Seymour, S. O. Greig, C. C. Clark, J. F. Shaforth, jr., K. F. Smith, E. W. McKee, J. F. McClain, W. A. Lee, jr., W. H. Stiles, jr., C. McCauley, M. Collins, F. Vanauken, K. L. Hill, T. C. Kinkaid, S. M. Labounty, A. M. Steckel, G. O. Barnes, P. J. Peyton, E. H. Connor, C. C. Davis, T. M. Tipton, B. G. Thomas and E. D. McCormick commissioned ensigns from June 6, 1910.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rowen detached Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.; to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., for treatment.

Ensign S. O. Greig detached Albany; to New Orleans.

Ensign N. McIntire to Rainbow.

Note.—Rear Admiral A. P. Narro, retired, died at Jamaica Plains, Mass., Feb. 16.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 9.—Second Lieut. John Marston, 3d, granted sick leave of absence for twenty-one days from date of discharge from hospital.

FEB. 10.—Capt. C. B. Hatch proceed to Ossining and Elmira, N.Y., to visit penal institutions there.

FEB. 13.—Capt. D. P. Hall appointed aid to the Major General, Commandant, to take effect from Feb. 13, 1911.

First Lieut. J. R. Henley granted leave for one month and one day from April 10, 1911.

FEB. 14.—Capt. W. G. Fay detached Marine Barracks, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Feb. 28, 1911, to report in person to the Major General, Commandant, for duty.

Second Lieut. W. B. Sullivan detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, to Port Royal, S.C., for duty with marine detachment of U.S.S. Utah.

FEB. 15.—Second Lieut. L. W. Hoyt detached Marine Barracks, navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty with marine detachment U.S.S. West Virginia.

#### REVENUE CUTTER NOTES.

Senator Frey this week submitted an amendment relative to the construction of two revenue cutters authorized by the Act of April 21, 1910, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The amendment provides for the construction of these vessels on the basis of actual cost of labor and materials, which may possibly exceed the original appropriation of \$250,000 each.

On Feb. 13 the revenue cutter Androscoggin, stationed at Portland, Me., under command of Capt. H. M. Broadbent, was directed to proceed immediately in search of a derelict schooner which was reported to the Department as being in that vicinity. Up to Thursday evening, Feb. 16, however, no report has been received at the Department headquarters from the Androscoggin as having found the schooner.

The cutters Onondaga and Seminole, on Feb. 16, proceeded to make immediate search for two large pieces of wreckage sighted on the 15th, one about seven miles S.W., 1-2 W. of Diamond Shoals Lightship, and the other eleven miles distant in the same direction, near Hatteras.

A lighter was reported on Feb. 6 as being disabled six miles east of Cape Henry. During the night the weather was so thick as to make it impossible to search for the missing lighter. When it cleared up sufficiently the cutter Onondaga, Capt. J. C. Cantwell, left at daylight on Feb. 9 in search between Winter Quarter Shoals and Cape Henry, but no report has yet been received at the Department.

On Feb. 12 the Department received the information of a derelict schooner awash, with ribs projecting about six feet above water, in latitude 40-19 and longitude 66-24 W. The wreck is considered a very dangerous obstruction to navigation, and the Commandant, R.C.S., immediately wired instructions to the cutters Seneca and Androscoggin to proceed immediately in search of the derelict schooner.

The Rush, stationed at Juneau, Alaska, will be brought South some time in March for repairs. The work on the Rush will probably be done at San Francisco, Cal. The Department has contemplated ordering the Bear, now stationed at San Diego, Cal., to San Francisco to prepare her for her usual Arctic cruise before leaving for the North.

The report of the School of Instruction for the scholastic term ending Jan. 31 indicates that two of the cadets, one of the second class and one of the third class, have been found deficient in their studies. The Board of Instruction has submitted the usual report and recommendations in the matter. If the usual course obtains in these cases a situation may be brought about whereby the threatened resignations of the two cadets would be made, though it is not yet exactly known what course they will pursue in the matter.

The ashes of Sr. Capt. W. H. Cushing, retired, who died Aug. 22, 1909, and whose remains were cremated, were brought to Washington Friday, Feb. 17, for final interment at Arlington Cemetery.

#### VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ACUSHNET—Capt. C. E. Johnson. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. S. B. Winram. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSCOGGIN—Capt. H. M. Broadbent. Portland, Me.

APACHE—Capt. J. M. Moore. Baltimore, Md.

ARCAT—2d Lieut. G. C. Alexander. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. J. G. Ballinger. San Diego, Cal.

CALUMET—Master's Mate John Bradley. At New York.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—Master's Mate H. S. Manson. New Orleans, La.

FORWARD—1st Lieut. A. L. Gamble. At Key West, Fla.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

GRESHAM—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Master's Mate J. R. Dunn. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. San Francisco.

HUDSON—Master's Mate J. A. Bradley. At New York.

ITASCA—Practice cutter. Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs. At New London, Conn.

McCULLOCH—Capt. G. M. Daniels. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. P. H. Scott. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—Master's Mate J. M. Bradley. New York.

MANNING—1st Lieut. W. A. O'Malley. Portland, Ore.

MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. Detroit, Mich.

MORRILL—Capt. E. P. Bertholf. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. Norfolk, Va.

PAMLICO—Capt. Howard Emery. Newbern, N.C.

RUSH—Capt. D. F. A. de Otte. Juneau, Alaska.

SEMINOLE—Capt. R. O. Crisp. Wilmington, N.C.

SENeca—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Tompkinsville, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—Capt. F. J. Hake. Nash Bay, Wash.

TAHOMA—Capt. W. W. Joynes. Port Townsend, Wash.

THETIS—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Honolulu, Hawaii.

TUSCARORA—Capt. K. W. Perry. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—1st Lieut. J. G. Berry. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMETT—Lieut. of Engrs. H. L. Boyd. Boston, Mass.

WISCONSIN—Capt. F. A. Levis. At Gulfport, Miss.

WISCONSIN—Lieut. of Engrs. A. J. Howison. Philadelphia, Pa.

WOODBURN—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck. Eastport, Me.

YAMACRAW—Capt. H. B. West. Savannah, Ga.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 15, 1911.

On Wednesday Mrs. R. P. Davis was hostess at a very attractive luncheon for Mrs. Drake and Mrs. Prentiss, of New York; Mrs. F. L. Perry, Mrs. William Forse, Mrs. W. E. Cole, Mrs. Alexander Pendleton, Mrs. S. C. Cardwell and Mrs. Harrison Hall. Thursday afternoon Mrs. Pendleton had two tables of bridge for Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, sr.; Miss Phipps, Miss Neal, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps, jr.

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Tilton and Mr. Rolin Tilton left Wednesday for their new station. Major and Mrs. Hayden had a club supper Saturday for Major and Mrs. Smith, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck and Mrs. Saxton. Mrs. Hasbrouck had two tables of bridge Tuesday afternoon for Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Rorebeck, Mrs. Lull, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Fuller. Mrs. Saxton, of Fort Leavenworth, spent the week-end with Major and Mrs. Hayden.

Mrs. Clarence B. Ross entertained at bridge Friday evening for Mesdames Fuller, Rorebeck, Monroe, Lull, Williams, Boell, Russell, Gillespie, Gearhart, Mack and Misses Mallow, Long, Vickery and Bottoms. Mrs. John W. Gulick entertained with a breakfast on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Sinclair, of Washington. Other guests were Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Hasbrouck and Mrs. Bunker. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Gearhart entertained at bridge in honor of her sister, Miss Mallow. Other players were Mesdames Bradley, Baker, Hines, Howell, Forse, Williams, Selkirk, Mack, Fuller, Lull and Clarke.

Miss Neal, of Newport, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank H. Phipps. The Morning Bridge Club met with Mrs. McNeill on Wednesday. Mrs. Kimberly winning the prize and Miss Neal the guest prize. Lieut. Col. C. F. Townsley left here Tuesday for Newport to attend the funeral of Mrs. Townsley's mother. Major Lewis is home again after spending a few days in Washington.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter K. Wilson gave an unusually pretty dinner on Friday for Misses Newcome, Allen, Bottoms, Mallow, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochen, Lieutenants Hines, Wilson and Harrison. On Wednesday Capt. and Mrs. Conard gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter; other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Clarence B. Ross has her father, Colonel Hunter, retired, visiting her. Mrs. I. N. Lewis entertained with a bridge dinner on Tuesday for Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Kimberly and Caleb H. Carleton.

On Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Cochen gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Carter. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Major and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Miss Newcome and Lieutenant Donahue. On Sunday Captain Gilmore gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Phipps, Miss Phipps, Miss Neal, Capt. and Mrs. Perry, Major and Mrs. Coe and Lieutenant Carpenter. On the same evening Mrs. Prentiss gave a dinner at the Chamberlin for Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Drake and Captain Peed. Thursday Major and Mrs. Smith gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Coleman and Captain Peed. Capt. and Mrs. J. O. Steger gave a supper at the club Saturday in honor of Miss Phipps. Captain Abbott had a supper there the same evening for Miss Brown, Miss Oliphant, Capt. and Mrs. Carter, Captain Gilmore and Lieutenant Garcin.

Senator Henry G. Davis is at the Chamberlin with his two attractive granddaughters, Miss Brown and Miss Oliphant, of Washington. Miss Ethel Allen is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Matthews. The lieutenants of the 41st Company gave a beautiful dinner at the Chamberlin to their company commander, Capt. H. T. Matthews, and Mrs. Matthews. Other guests were the Misses Allen, Cochran, Ann Brown and Bessie Kimberly, Knox, Bottoms and the hosts, who were Lieutenants Crockett, Armstrong, Riley, E. Easterday, Hood and McCaskey. A club supper was given by the same hosts after the hop and in addition to the dinner guests were Lieutenants Clay, Jones, Pierce and Mr. Williams, of Norfolk. Another supper at the club was given by Lieut. Laurence Watts. His guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Gearhart, Miss Mallow, Miss Nathalie Berry and Lieutenant Potts. Still another was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel C. Cardwell for Mrs. Theodore Henderson, of New York, Lieutenants Zornig and Babcock.

In honor of Miss Newcome Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Cochen gave a club supper. Other guests were Miss Knox, Lieutenants Crockett and Wilson. Thursday Mrs. Theodore Henderson had at dinner at the Chamberlin Miss Ethel Ingalls and Lieutenant Torney. Last night Mr. and Mrs. George Adams gave a most beautiful valentine dinner as a farewell to Capt. and Mrs. Carter. Each lady had at her plate a beautiful basket of red roses and daisies, and each gentleman an American Beauty rose. Each guest also received a valentine. The guests were Major and Mrs. Hayden, Major and Mrs. Coe, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Major and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Bunker, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Coleman, Capt. and Mrs. Hase, Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck, Capt. and Mrs. Fuller, Lieut. and Mrs. Eldredge, Capt. and Mrs. Steger, Capt. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. and Mrs. McNeill, Lieut. and Mrs. Pendleton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cochen, Lieut. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Bradley, Captains Gilmore, Seaman and Peed, Capt. and Mrs. Cole, Capt. and Mrs. Gulick, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Phipps, Capt. and Miss Abbott. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and Mrs. Frank Brown are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Rorebeck. Mr. Albert Marbury, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Kimberly. A charming picnic was given up the beach on Monday evening by Lieut. and Mrs. Offner Hope in honor of their guests.

## FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Feb. 13, 1911.

Miss Isabell Crosby, a guest of Miss Fanny Hoyle, has gone for a visit to her aunt in St. Louis, returning thence to her home in Washington, D.C.

On Feb. 5 orders were received to send a pack train to Nogales, Ariz. The pack train left the next morning at nine o'clock with Packmaster Kuehne in charge, and fourteen men and fifty mules. The train will be used in transporting supplies in the mountains of southern Arizona, for the troops doing patrol duty along the Mexican border.

Major Heard has returned to his post after a week's stay with his son, who is fast improving. The physicians hope that the young man's mother will be able to move him to her home at Fort Des Moines the latter part of the week. On Sunday afternoon Lieut. and Mrs. Donaldson Sloan gave another of their afternoon teas, when quite a number enjoyed their delightful hospitality.

About twenty officers went out with the hounds on a fox hunt Feb. 5, and all enjoyed it tremendously. Mrs. Gordon Johnston, the only lady in the party, is a fine and fearless rider. Lieut. R. McT. Pennell has returned from Rock Island, where he was examined for the Ordnance Department.

Mrs. Booker had the ladies' euchre club meet at her house on Thursday, when Mrs. Hoyle and Guilfoyle won the prizes.

On Wednesday evening the bridge club met at Lieutenant Danford's quarters, prizes going to Mrs. Hill and Major McMahon. Thursday evening the Lieutenants' Bridge Club met at Lieutenant Hoyle's and prizes were won by Mrs. Guilfoyle and Lieut. B. F. Browne. On Wednesday Mrs. Casals gave a beautiful luncheon to Mrs. Curtis, mother of Mrs. Hill, others present being Mesdames Hoyle, Briggs, Hill, Browning and Birnie and Miss Fickland. Mrs. Hathaway, accompanied by her little son, arrived on Thursday to visit her sister, Mrs. Danford, and her many friends were delighted to see her again at Riley.

Congress having authorized the Manhattan Interurban Railway to build its line across the reservation, a board consisting of Colonels Guilfoyle and Hoyle, Major Macdonald and Lieutenant Davidson has been appointed to designate the stations, bridges, etc., on the reservation. The new line will

pass through Eureka Lake and Ogden and will join the terminal of the present electric line from Junction.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pennell gave a dinner on Thursday to Capt. and Mrs. Browning, Mrs. Briggs and Captain Westervelt. Col. Granger Adams gave a delightful dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Hoyle, Capt. and Mrs. Hill and Mrs. Curtis. The same evening quite a number attended the post hop. After the dance Miss Fanny Hoyle gave a supper.

Miss McKinney is again guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Troup Miller for a short visit before returning to her home in Knoxville. Major March was called away on Saturday by the sudden illness of his mother.

The new Artillery post exchange is open for business, with Chaplain Brewer, of the 6th Field Artillery, post exchange officer. The new building is a handsome one, equipped with bowling alleys, billiard room, gymnasium, lunch room and other conveniences. The exchange is most fortunate in having secured Mr. Joe Mast, a first-class caterer, to manage the café. Chaplain Brewer will do all he can for the entertainment of the men.

## FORT MACKENZIE.

Fort Mackenzie, Wyo., Feb. 12, 1911.

A delightful dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Hannah in honor of the newly-weds, Lieuts. H. O. Olson and W. A. Alfonte and their brides. The color scheme was red, with a handsome centerpiece of carnations and with strings of red hearts from table to chandelier. Place-cards were hearts with cupids painted upon them. Those present, in addition to the guests of honor, were Capt. and Mrs. Harris Pendleton, jr., Capt. John L. Jordan, Mrs. Hegeman, Lieut. W. L. Patterson and Mrs. Thorp.

Mrs. Wait C. Johnson and Master Charles are home from California, where they spent two months. Miss Georgia Glidden, of Sheridan, is the week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Cummins. All the Masons in the post received invitations to the third annual ball of Kalif Temple, A.A.O.N.M.S., at Sheridan Feb. 10. This ball of the Mystic Shriners is one of the largest of the local social affairs of the winter. Capt. and Mrs. Hannah were among those who went.

Miss Margaret Reynolds, of Pasadena, Cal., house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wait C. Johnson, is the sister of the wife of Lieut. F. B. Terrell, 19th Inf. Mesdames Perry, Newell and Herschick, of the city, were among guests of Mrs. J. G. Hannah at a dainty luncheon Friday.

On the home alleys our bowling team is almost invincible, but away from the post the men invariably fall before their civilian opponents, the Sheridan bowling five. In an interesting match played Wednesday night in Sheridan the city team won by a margin of 111 pins, score 2,387 to 2,276. Sergeant Santimire secured high score with 209 pins. Lounsbury, of the Sheridans, made the highest average, 175. Fort Mackenzie team were: Spang, Santimire, Cook, Ryan and Fenton.

Mrs. John L. Jordan was well enough to be removed from the hospital to her home this week and is steadily gaining in strength. Capt. H. A. Hegeman has returned from inspecting the National Guard of South Dakota. Mrs. Thorp, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ekwurzel, returned this week to her home in Crawford, Neb.

Twelve of the seventeen men isolated on account of diphtheria have been released and the other five are on the road to recovery.

Miss Anna Smeltz has qualified as postmistress. The robins are already here, welcome forerunners of spring. John V. Axton leaves next week for Rochester, Minn., to undergo further surgical treatment.

Co. I was the first organization to venture into basketball games with other than post teams. They played Spencer Business College in Sheridan Thursday night and were defeated by 52 to 28. In our tournament Co. M still leads, with a clean record of seven games played and seven games won.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., Feb. 16, 1911.

The regimental band, which has been for a month at Fort Niagara and Fort Porter, returned on Wednesday evening. Capt. John F. Madden, adjutant, who has been with the band, returned also. The tour of the band was highly appreciated by the 1st and 2d Battalions, and concerts and dances were given at the two posts visited, with smokers for the band by the enlisted men. The music for the formal hop during the band's absence was furnished by the Fort Hamilton Artillery band.

Dr. J. H. Trinder has gone to Fort Slocum on temporary duty. Miss Catherine Andrews returned this week from two months' visit with her grandparents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George L. Andrews, in Washington, and her sister, Mrs. Abram Claude, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. Mrs. Francis W. Honeycutt, of West Point, visited in the garrison on Monday and Tuesday.

Capt. Jack Crawford, the poet scout, delivered a lecture and read some of his own poems on the evening of Feb. 12 in the lecture room of Corbin Hall. The officers and ladies and enlisted men of the post were invited, and a good sized audience listened with much interest and edification to his experiences, thrilling pathetic and amusing, of pioneer days in the Far West. Among other reminiscences he told of his dispatch-carrying adventures and war time service. Col. James N. Allison, who as a lieutenant of Cavalry knew Captain Crawford forty years ago, introduced him to the audience.

Mrs. William Black gave a lunch on Thursday afternoon to celebrate the birthday of her mother, Mrs. Gamble. Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith entertained at dinner on Wednesday night in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, their other guests being Col. and Mrs. George Andrews, Miss Andrews, Major and Mrs. Gordon G. Heiner and Lieut. Marion W. Howze, aide-de-camp. Mrs. Smith sails on Saturday, Feb. 18, on the Denver, for Nassau, Bahamas.

## FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Feb. 11, 1911.

Col. and Mrs. W. C. Buttler entertained with a box party at the Grand to see Maude Powell, their guests being Major and Mrs. Scott, Miss Scott, Lieut. E. St. John Greble. Mrs. and Miss Merrill were hostesses to the Post Card Club. Gen. and Mrs. Jesse M. Lee entertained elaborately at dinner in the Menger Hotel for Gen. and Mrs. J. G. C. Lee, Col. and Mrs. Dorst, Mrs. Henry Archer, of Pennsylvania; Col. and Mrs. D. A. Frederick, Col. Alfred Reynolds, Major and Mrs. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Houston, Major and Mrs. Scott, Capt. and Mrs. Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Whitman, Mrs. Ripley.

Colonel Reynolds had as his guest from the performance of the Russian dancers and after theater supper Major and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Novak. Mrs. A. W. Mrs. Byrne and Miss Elizabeth Reynolds. Mrs. Fred Gallup was a charming hostess at cards and a luncheon for Mesdames W. C. Buttler, C. G. Mortimer, G. H. Morgan, C. Hedekin, A. G. Smith, B. W. Perry, M. Garber, C. Merrill, M. C. Bristol, R. Reed, A. McIntyre, E. Hughes, C. N. Jones, C. Huffman, C. G. Starr, F. B. Gage, G. S. Simonds, G. Buck, of New York; Misses Huffman, Drew, Page, Warren, Merrill, Morland and Davis.

Miss Irene Rose Putnegat, guest of Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Thayer, was the honoree at a large hop supper given by Capt. and Mrs. Thayer.

Major John A. Dupray, U.S.A., detailed for duty at Peacock Military Academy, was stationed here several years ago. Lieut. John H. Pirie, of Fort Hamilton, will be the guest of his sisters, Misses Pirie, for several weeks. At a

reception given by Col. and Mrs. D. A. Frederick they were assisted by Mrs. H. L. Scott and Mrs. James B. Houston and by Mrs. M. Novak, Mrs. Hennessey and Mrs. W. R. Taylor. The punch bowl was in charge of Mrs. R. Humber, Miss Frederick, Miss Davis and Miss Warren. About 100 callers were received.

Lieut. and Mrs. Foulou gave a pleasant little dinner for Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Van Way, Lieutenants Lynch, F. Lemly and Lieut. and Mrs. Foulou. Some seventy-five members of post and town society were entertained by Mrs. W. C. Buttler at bridge.

Mrs. Carl Boyd was hostess to the Cavalry Club Tuesday. Mrs. J. Dorst entertained at luncheon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Archer, and for Mrs. Merrill, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. Badger, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Read, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Dean Halford entertained the ladies of the Infantry post in honor of her guest, Miss Gaines. Mrs. Halford, Miss Gaines and Mrs. B. Poore were in the receiving line. Assisting in the dining room were Mesdames Novak, A. W. Garber, Hayden, Halstead, Misses Reynolds, Byrne, Page and Davis. Mrs. Robert Reade entertained with an elaborate bridge luncheon. Prizes were awarded to Mrs. Hedekin and Mrs. Archer, and at each table the one who made the best score was presented with a bouquet of hyacinths.

Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield, of the Infantry post, entertained most delightfully last night with a hop supper. Covers were laid for eighteen guests, who were as follows: Miss Reynolds, Mr. Graham, Miss Byrne, Mr. Teat, Miss Davis, Mr. Magruder, Mrs. Frederick, Mr. Adam, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Hill, Miss Page, Mr. Krogstad, Miss Rozelle, Mr. Scott, Miss Taylor, Mr. Rozelle and Lieut. and Mrs. Whitfield. The long table was artistically decorated in red and green. An attractive and unusual centerpiece was of red carnations, ribbon and tulle, around which was a number of red candles. A fine course supper was served, after which the guests proceeded to the hop.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 12, 1911.

Owing to high wind on Feb. 11, the first day of the aviation meet in Salt Lake, the flying was postponed till Sunday, Feb. 12, when Ely in two flights stayed in the air over half an hour and Charles F. Willard about the same length of time. The height attained was 700 feet, which added to the altitude of Salt Lake makes nearly 5,000 feet. A number of the Army men were on hand, several as officials; Lieut. Alva Lee being chief of the flying field, Lieut. O. O. Ellis assistant, Lieut. E. S. Adams one of the judges, and Lieuts. H. L. Walthall and E. B. Garey being two of the timers. Many parties of garrison folk will go out to-morrow, when Lieutenant Lee is to make a flight with Willard.

Mrs. Fauntley M. Miller and Mrs. Eugene Santachi entertained on Thursday last at a beautiful bridge tea given in compliment to Miss Holley, Miss Calla Crane and Miss Elise Yeates, the three brides-to-be of the regiment. Mrs. Holley, Mrs. Arrasmith, Mrs. William A. Cavanaugh and Mrs. Hugh L. Walthall assisted both during the game and later at the table, and prizes went to Mrs. Clark E. Elliott, Mrs. J. Duncan Elliott and to the three guests of honor. Lieut. E. S. Adams entertained a party at the Colonial Theater on Tuesday to see Miss Maxine Elliott in "The Inferior Sex," followed by a supper at the Louvre; the guests were Miss Yeates, Miss Ethel Mount, Major and Mrs. James M. Arrasmith, Lieut. and Mrs. Albert O. Seaman and Lieut. Ned M. Green. The same people were guests on Monday at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Seaman, when the Yeates-Adams engagement was announced. Bridge followed, Mrs. McDaniels and Miss Mount winning the prizes.

Miss Katherine Judge gave a large bridge tea on Feb. 11 in honor of her two sisters, Mrs. Theodore A. Baldwin and Mrs. John E. Woodward, who are here visiting her. Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Kiser entertained a score or more of young people on Friday evening at bridge in honor of Miss Adele Holley and Miss Stella Fabian, two brides of the coming week. The guests were all young people and included a number of the bachelor officers. Mrs. Charles L. Sampson entertained a half dozen friends at the matinee on Saturday for Miss Holley, the others being Miss Ethel Mount, Mrs. Walthall, Mrs. F. M. Miller and Mrs. J. D. Elliott.

Capt. Garrison McCaskey has returned after a month spent in the East, where he went to attend the wedding of Miss Burbank and Lieutenant Voorhies. Capt. A. J. Macnab and Lieut. E. B. Garey went to Ogden on Friday to attend the Eccles-Bristol dance. Lieut. Jonathan M. Wainwright arrived this morning from Fort Yellowstone to be a guest at Douglas till after his marriage to Miss Holley.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 10, 1911.

Lieut. Arthur Poillon, A.D.C. to General Bliss, is absent on a tour of inspection of posts along the Mexican border of California. His mother and sister are to leave for their home in New York the last of the month, visiting cities of Southern California on their way. Their many friends are delighted to learn that they intend to return in the fall to spend next winter here. Mrs. Rowan, wife of Major Andrew Rowan, U.S.A., retired, made Miss Eleanor Bliss and Miss Gladys Poillon her guests of honor at a pretty luncheon yesterday at her home on Russian Hill.

Mrs. Prentiss C. Hale was hostess at a luncheon on Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Funston, wife of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, who sailed for Manila Monday. Mrs. Hale gathered old schoolmates of Mrs. Funston's around her board and a pleasant evening of reminiscence was enjoyed.

Yesterday Mrs. Elliott, wife of Capt. William Elliott, Sub-assistance Dept., entertained at luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss and Mrs. H. L. Haskell. The lunch was followed by a bridge party. The few hours of "dialect folklore" and Southern plantation songs, given last evening in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel, was one of the delightful affairs of the season. Among the patronesses were Mrs. Tasker H. Bliss, Mrs. Frederick Von Schrader, Mrs. Edward Poillon and other Army women. Mrs. Bliss had a large party in attendance with her, among whom were Mrs. and Miss Poillon and Mrs. H. L. Haskell. A large number of Army officers from this city and from the posts around the bay attended.

## PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Feb. 14, 1911.

On Saturday night a very merry dance party was given at the Country Club by several Portland people to their friends at Fort Williams, who drove to the club in sleighs. Among those present were Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Hubbard, Lieutenant Frazer, Lieut. and Mrs. Wildrick, Miss Aldrich, Miss Grace Calvert, Miss Chase, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Chase, Mr. Brinkler, Capt. and Mrs. H. E. Cloke, Miss Rhodes, the Misses Banks, Mr. Snow and Miss Dorothy Calvert. After dancing and bridge whist a delicious supper was served in the club's dining room.

Lieut. P. S. Gage, who has been taking the examination for detail in the Ordnance Department, is spending a ten days' leave at his home. Capt. R. K. Cravens has returned from a three months' leave. Mrs. George A. Wildrick has been confined to the house with grip. Mrs. H. E. Cloke entertained the bridge club Wednesday night. Among those present were Col. and Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb, Capt. and Mrs. George Hubbard, Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham, Captain Johnston, Miss Aldrich, Lieut. and Mrs. George A. Wildrick, Capt. and Mrs. Glasgow, Major and Mrs. Church and Miss Grace Calvert.

On account of the heavy and ever increasing quantities of snow, ice skating has been supplanted by tobogganing, sleighing, bob-sledding and snowshoeing.

## ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL CONFERENCE.

The conference committee on the Army Appropriation bill on Feb. 14 made a report to Congress, showing an agreement on all the amendments save three, and the bill went back to conference for further deliberation on these three amendments, namely, amendment 18, appointing Army paymasters' clerks to be "paymasters' assistants," giving them the pay of second lieutenants and retirement privileges; amendment 23, adding 612 officers to the Army; amendment 49, creating a Corps of Dental Surgeons. When these three amendments on Feb. 16 came before the House Nos. 18 and 49 were voted down and no agreement could be reached upon No. 23, and the bill was returned to conference, as noted elsewhere under "Debate on Army Bill."

Prompt adjustment of the other matters in dispute was arrived at by the following action (it being noted that the numbers here referred to are the official numbers of the amendments as given in the bill as it was considered by the conference committee, and also as these amendments, fifty-three in all, were presented in our detailed report of the bill's passage in the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for Feb. 11, page 706):

The Senate recedes from amendment 13, to increase the appropriation by \$150,000 for travel allowance, and amendment 14, to add \$150,000 for clothing accounts of enlisted men on discharge; Senate recedes also from amendment 15, to add \$15,000 for officers' mileage; amendment 26, relating to contracts with the Commissary General, and from amendment 32, authorizing sale of Army furniture to officers not occupying public quarters.

The conference amendment of Senate amendment 34 agreed to is a rearrangement of words, which makes that clause read: "Provided further, That \$25,000 of the sum herein appropriated may be used for the construction and completion of a chapel in the Yellowstone National Park on or near the military reservation of Fort Yellowstone."

Amendment 43, which added \$67,200 for water and sewers at military posts, is agreed to by reducing the amount \$17,000.

Amendment 53, relating to readjustment of lineal rank lost by regimental promotion, is adopted in a materially amended form, as follows, the important changes in the paragraph being indicated by italics:

"On and after the passage of this act every line officer on the active list below the grade of colonel who has lost in lineal rank through the system of regimental promotion in force prior to Oct. 1, 1890, may, in the discretion of the President and subject to examination for promotion as prescribed by law, be advanced to higher grades in his arm up to and including the grade of colonel, in accordance with the rank he would have been entitled to hold had promotion been lineal throughout his arm or corps since the date of his entry into the arm or corps to which he permanently belongs; *Provided*, That officers advanced to higher grades under the provisions of this act shall be additional officers in those grades; *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall operate to interfere with or retard the promotion to which any officer would be entitled under existing law; *And provided further*, That the officers advanced to higher grades under this act shall be junior to the officers who now rank them under existing law when these officers have reached the same grade."

All other amendments are adopted as they stand in our last week's account. That is, of the fifty-three amendments, three were returned to conference, five were thrown out, three adopted in amended form and forty-two incorporated without change.

The total reductions made by the conferees from the Senate's figures are \$342,000, leaving the bill carrying \$93,475,855.97.

## HOUSE COLLOQUY ON THE AMENDMENTS.

When Mr. Hull, in the House on Feb. 9, moved a conference on the Army bill objections were made by Representatives Mann, Fitzgerald, Sulzer and Slayden that this would put it into the power of the conferees on the part of the House to bind it to legislation it did not desire. The matter was finally settled by agreeing to the conference after the following colloquy:

"Mr. Hull, of Iowa: I want to say that if we should formally consider each amendment, unless some man should move to concur, it would be a vote to non-concur, and I think the committee of conference, understanding the temper of the House on this amount of legislation that is put on the bill, will have no disposition whatever to take advantage of the House in any way, and that the individual members of the conference wish to submit to the House the fullest opportunity for individual consideration of all the amendments that require legislation outside of what is legitimate. But, Mr. Speaker, in the first conference, in order to go into it on equal terms, it seems to me the House, having jurisdiction of the appropriation bill, should have the right to meet in free conference, and if they violate the sentiments of the House it will be brought back here in ample time to vote down the conference report and send it back to conference with instructions. But it is unheard of to send instructions with the first conference on any bill that goes to conference between the two Houses."

"Mr. Fitzgerald: The gentleman is asking a favor of the House. The House may wish to express its disapproval of the legislation put on the bill, and while the gentleman speaks of representing the sentiment of the House it might be difficult for him to differentiate between his views and the views of the members of the House. For instance, take the provision increasing the officers of the Army. The gentleman from Iowa has fixed opinions on that question. He has reported a bill from his committee for that purpose. How does he know whether his views correspond with the sentiment of the House on that subject? If he is going on the theory that the bill reported by him represents the views of the House there will not be a very pleasant time when he gets back from conference."

"Mr. Hull: I have stated as definitely as I think a man can. We took the bill before the Military Affairs Committee at the request of the minority members, and as that committee is divided largely on the questions of new legislation the committee of conference would regard it as indefensible to agree to these amendments where the committee itself is divided without giving the House an opportunity to express itself."

## NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS FOR THE INCREASE.

Among the most active workers for the passage of the Extra Officers bill who were in Washington this week were Brig. Gen. William Verbeck, Adjutant General,

state of New York, and Major C. A. Simons, N.G.N.Y. General Verbeck, in discussing the matter with members of the committee and those of New York, declared it to be more important to the National Guard than to the Army that the bill pass. He said that the 612 officers the bill provides for as reported out by the Senate Committee would not more than provide enough instructors to take care of the needs of the National Guard. Under the present system too much is expected from the National Guard officers, according to General Verbeck's statement, and they should be relieved of much of the study of tactics by the assistance of instructors from the Regular Establishment. General Verbeck and Major Simons spent Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday in Washington discussing the matter with Senators and members of Congress. Senator Warren, Chairman Hull and members of both military committees were very much interested with the earnestness and strength of the arguments of General Verbeck and Major Simons.

## DEBATE ON ARMY BILL.

After a stormy debate on Thursday, Feb. 16, the House went on record as favoring 230 additional officers, thirty of whom are for the Quartermaster's Department. The provisions for the retirement of paymasters' clerks was voted down by a narrow majority of one. The matter was brought up in the House by a motion from Chairman Hull to agree to the conference report on the Army Appropriation bill (H.R. 31237). The Senate amendment creating a Corps of Dental Surgeons was voted down without calling for tellers, and appears to be doomed to defeat. The net result of the action of the House is to throw the bill back into conference again, which will probably result in a compromise of between 400 and 500 additional officers.

During the debate Representative Slayden, of Texas, took up considerable of the time of the House in an attack upon the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the support that it has been giving the Army personnel legislation. He appeared to be particularly offended because we have called attention to the fact that, while insisting on legislation for his district, he opposed all of the general legislation for the Army that has been under consideration in the committee. The member from Texas exclaimed, with magnificent dramatic effect: "I claim the right to vote my judgment and vote it uninfluenced, without interference from an improper pressure from outside of this hall." He took the position that the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has no right to criticize the attitude of a member of Congress. At the same time he admitted our statement that he was opposed to detailing officers as instructors at colleges.

In his fight in the House for legislation to relieve the shortage of officers in the Army and increase the efficiency of the National Guard, Chairman Hull, of the House Military Committee, was supported by Representative Hobson on the Democratic side, as well as by Representative Burke, of Pennsylvania, and several other Republican members. Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, joined with Representatives Slayden and Hay in opposing all the amendments to the Army bill that were dealt with in the second conference report.

## PAYMASTERS' CLERKS.

Mr. Hull defended the provision for retirement of paymasters' clerks. The service of a paymaster's clerk is largely military, he said. "He goes with the paymaster wherever ordered. He is to-day, with this detailed system, one of the most valuable officers in the Government. Under this provision he becomes an appointed officer, and in case of the death of the paymaster he completes payments, without having to wait until another paymaster is sent there."

Objecting to the paymaster's clerk provision, Mr. Fitzgerald said: "It will provide not only rank, but retirement to a class of civil employees. It seems to me if Congress is to expressly consider the extension of the civil retirement list it should take up the entire question and dispose of it in a manner that would be entirely fair to all government employees. The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hull) states that these men perform military services. The only way in which their services can be characterized as being at all military is the fact that they are making disbursement of money to pay persons employed in the Army, and they are compelled, in the discharge of their duties, to go from one place to another rather than to be confined to a single place. Their services are not military in any sense whatever. Never until the present time has a serious attempt been made to give them rank in the Army and give them a pension when they retire. Now, the only purpose of this bill is to pension these employees. Nobody contends for an instant they are to be in the Army in a sense of being called upon for military service. The paymasters' clerks in the Army are to be given rank and placed on the retired list. Why should not a paymaster's clerk in the Navy?"

Mr. Butler: "They are."

Mr. Hull: "They have that long ago, and higher than this."

Mr. Butler: "The retirement was given last year."

Mr. Mann asked whether it was "sneaked in on some bill?" Mr. Fitzgerald said it "was slipped in some place at a time when members were not actively watching," and asked whether the retirement of Navy paymasters' clerks was incorporated in the Naval Appropriation Act. Mr. Butler replied that it was in a separate bill, perhaps put on in the Senate as a rider.

Mr. Fitzgerald said that this "shows the vicious system that is followed. First clerks or employees in one service of the Government manipulate matters in such a way that they are given rank and, if retired, are retired with pay, and then a similar body of men in another department of the Government used that as an argument." It will run from one department of the Government to another, he said. He believed that a class of men more entitled to a civil pension than paymasters' clerks is the lifesaving corps, who receive \$65 a month, ten months in the year, and have to subsist themselves. Mr. Fitzgerald asked what would be the effect of bonding these officials. "The paymasters," he said, "now are responsible for the handling of the funds. This provision requiring these paymasters' clerks to be bonded very likely relieves the paymaster himself from the responsibility of any defalcation should it arise by reason of the action of these clerks. It seems to me that this is not either the time to increase the officers in the Army in this way and give these men rank or to provide for retirement of any class of men."

Mr. Mann said that it was perfectly evident that this

provision will not work in the long run. "Here is a provision," he said, "to appoint paymasters' assistants at an age not less than twenty-one and continue them as clerks, with the salary of second lieutenant, until the age of twenty-eight years, the paymaster to be a young cub in the Army. Everybody knows that cannot be worked. You cannot detail a captain in the Army for four years in charge of a paymaster sixty-five years old, with the cub receiving a high salary and the paymaster's assistant getting the pay of second lieutenant without allowances. Paymasters' clerks ought to be comparatively young men. They are now, and they always will be under the present system, but to say that you are going to keep paymasters' clerks or paymasters' assistants in the Army on the pay of a second lieutenant until they reach the age of seventy, and then retire them on that pay, when their superior officer, who knows nothing about the business, under the detail system gets high pay, is ridiculous. It will not work. I think there ought to be something done in reference to the paymasters' clerks, or else a change made in the detail system of the Army. As long as that did not exist there was no trouble about paymasters' clerks. It is proposed here now to have the President appoint these. If these men were to be appointed under the civil service rules there would be no trouble about getting good men, and there would be no trouble about a retirement any more than there is with other civil branches of the Government."

Mr. Hull said that this was an absolute misapprehension of what this amendment does. These paymasters' clerks are now receiving the pay of \$1,800 a year, without a prospect of anything else coming to them. Some of them are over seventy. Some went into the Civil War and then went into the Paymaster's Office, and have been there ever since. There are ninety-two of these clerks. "There have been more than twenty-five of the best young men who have resigned in the last year," Mr. Hull said, "because there is no hope, if they stayed in as these older clerks have, of having anything to live on. They are compelled to go where the paymasters go. They are compelled to go on the field, and compelled to endure the same hardships and the same dangers that the paymasters themselves endure. In the last thirty years the paymasters' clerks were killed quite frequently on the frontier."

In regard to the reference to the detail system, Mr. Hull said: "To my mind it is important; namely, this detail system. Captains are detailed to the Paymasters Corps for a service of four years. They go there without experience. Each one of them has one of these experienced clerks assigned to him, and the efficiency of the captain in the Paymasters Corps depends, in the first two years of his service, very largely on the efficiency of the clerk assigned to him." Mr. Mann asked whether this was a matter of law or an Army regulation. Mr. Hull replied that it is a matter of law, passed in 1902, he believed, requiring detail and making exception, as in the Engineer Corps, the Medical Corps and other detailed corps. He believed in the system, he said.

Mr. Hay, of Virginia, said that, while he was opposed to anything looking to putting people on the retired list or granting them a pension, after a careful consideration of this question he was satisfied that the enactment of this clause will inure to the benefit of the Service. It is impossible, he said, to get men to perform these duties and to stay in the Pay Corps of the Army with the salary and with the future which they now have. Under the detail system the paymaster's clerk is very important, and there should be an efficient corps of paymasters' assistants. The bill does not give to the paymaster's assistant any promotion whatever, Mr. Hay said. It keeps him practically in the rank of second lieutenant. He is not given any particular advantage except that, and, owing to the peculiar duties which he has to perform, it is of importance to the Service that he should have and should be recognized to have this rank.

Mr. Hill said that he would oppose the proposition, because bonding would throw the responsibility on the clerk. "We went through a similar experience in the sub-treasury system about a year ago," he said. "It is a very serious mistake to take a subordinate officer and make him responsible directly to the Government, and at the same time leave his superior officer, who has full power and control over him, without responsibility, and to leave it in such a way that that officer can shirk the responsibility by saying that the clerk is bonded directly to the Government."

## ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

When the House came to take up Senate amendment 23, providing for additional officers, Representatives Hay and Slayden attacked it first by proposing an amendment for a reduction in the number provided in the House provision from 412 to 200. This was carried by a majority of ten. Then Chairman Hull succeeded, after a parliamentary wrangle which consumed about an hour, in adding thirty officers to the Quartermaster's Department. Having secured this reduction in the number of officers in the Senate provision, Representatives Hay, Slayden and Fitzgerald rallied their forces against the entire provision. During the debate on the general question of providing the Army and Militia with additional officers, Mr. Slayden said:

"Since the beginning of my service in this House, fourteen years ago, I have seen the Army of the United States grow from about 25,000 men, with an annual appropriation of about \$25,000,000, to a possible maximum of 100,000 men, with about \$50,000 actually in the Service, costing approximately \$100,000,000 a year. If I know myself, Mr. Speaker, I have devoted myself to the work of the committee upon which I have had the honor of serving with an eye single to the interest of the country. I have tried to discharge my duty to all the people of this country. I have been ready at any time to vote for any reasonable increase of the Army and of the Navy, and I am ready to-day to do everything that is necessary to defend the integrity of the soil or the honor of the country in any way. I am not even one of those people who believe that the Army should be materially reduced. I am not entirely convinced in my own mind that it would be wise to maintain the Army now at the legal maximum, at the number authorized by law, and which the President, by simple Executive order, can establish at any time—one hundred thousand."

"But I claim the right to vote my judgment, and to vote it uninfluenced and without interference from an improper pressure from outside of this hall. I am willing to abandon any position I may occupy with reference to this or any other question when any gentleman can convince me I am wrong. I have here a paper that the chairman alluded to awhile ago, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Feb. 11, which contains an editorial with reference to the pending legislation, and in which the editor of that paper or some contributor from the city of Washington does me the honor of referring to my position upon this question and that of my colleague

from Virginia (Mr. Hay). I am going to trespass upon the attention of the House for a moment or two by reading a paragraph here and there out of that editorial. It says, first:

"More good legislation for the Army than has been considered in Congress in recent years was attached to the Army Appropriation bill when it went into conference from the Senate."

#### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL EDITORIALS.

"Further along in the same editorial it says:

"It is probably too much to expect that these and other legislative provisions included in the bill when it went into conference will all be agreed to by the House. It seems to be necessary for some Democrats on the House Committee to play politics with the measure. Instead of allowing it to be referred to a conference in the usual manner, Representative Hay made an objection, and insisted upon its going to the House Committee before it was taken up by the conferees. Supported by Representative Slayden, Mr. Hay contended that when the bill came up in the House again in the conferees' report a separate vote would be given on the extra officers provision and a number of others in dispute."

"It is true that the gentleman from Virginia and I did insist that the House should have the right to pass upon this important legislation. It is an important matter of legislation to fix upon the people of this country an annual charge of \$2,000,000 and to increase the Army of the United States about 612 additional officers. I am not discussing the question of whether it is wise to enact this legislation. I do contend, sirs, that we were doing our simple duty to the country and simply asserting our rights as members of this House to give the members of this House an opportunity to pass upon this matter by asserting our rights under the rules, which provide that they may be referred to the committee and provide an opportunity for their discussion here. To go further along in the same editorial it says:

"This will probably complicate matters; it will make it more difficult to secure effective legislation for the relief of the shortage of officers in the Army and for details as instructors for the National Guard."

"If I had more time I would treat some phases of this statement, but in reply to this part of the editorial I can point out the fact that your Committee on Military Affairs in this House has seriously labored in the production of a bill that would offer relief where relief is really needed, and at the same time provide for the limit of possible cost against the people of the country."

"The editorial says: 'Mr. Slayden does not look with favor upon the proposition to furnish instructors from the Regular Army to the National Guard.' I pass that by, although that editor has no warrant in fact to make any such assertion as that. He further says:

"He is also in favor of reducing the number of officers detailed at the smaller colleges. In fact, Representatives Hay and Slayden do not hesitate to say that they will do anything that they can to defeat legislation for additional officers for any purpose. But all the Republican members are on record as favoring the bill as it was reported from the House Committee, and it is believed that they will support Chairman Hull in his fight for an agreement on this provision."

"There, Mr. Speaker, he is entirely correct. I do not believe it is the duty of the Government to provide teachers in uniform for all the schools throughout the country. And I say that, sir, at the risk of inviting position in my own state and in my own city, but if I fail to express my opinion frankly and honestly upon that question I would not deserve the confidence of this House, and would deserve removal from the important committee to which you have entrusted me."

"This is the closing paragraph of the editorial:

"There are a number of provisions placed in the bill by the Senate Committee in which the members of the House are deeply interested, and these are apt to receive very rough treatment from the Senate conferees if the House acts arbitrarily in the consideration of general legislation for the Army. Among these are the remount station provision and the one for the completion of a chapel at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. The constituents of Representative Hay will be greatly affected by the remount station, which is to be located in Virginia, and Fort Sam Houston is a local industry for Representative Slayden. Both of these provisions are meritorious, but the Senate leaders are determined to take care of general legislation as well as local in the bill."

"Mr. Speaker, that is simply a threat that if I did not recede from the position which I have taken because it has the approval of my judgment and my conscience, a trifling appropriation to be expended at Fort Sam Houston is to be withdrawn. It is only a small and contemptible piece of a pressure that has been inspired from some source, I do not know where, but from some source high up in military circles, I am afraid, to compel me, and as it was no doubt intended, to compel my colleague (Mr. Hay) to abandon a conscientious stand, and one that has the approval of his judgment. I repeat it, sir, as utterly futile, and I have no doubt my friend from Virginia (Mr. Hay) will remain equally uninfluenced by these efforts."

Following his colleague, Mr. Hay said: "It is true that I have opposed, and consistently opposed, any increase of the officers in the Army. In 1901 the Army Reorganization Act was passed, and the then Secretary of War and the men who were interested in the Army came before the two Houses of Congress and, when asked what they wanted, said that they were asking all that was necessary for the Army. Now ever since that act was passed bills have been introduced increasing, first, one corps and then another, until there is hardly a corps in the Army that has not been increased."

"Now we are asked to increase the line of the Army by 612 men under the guise that it is for the benefit of the Militia of the National Guard of the country. The gentlemen upon this floor have been flooded with requests from the adjutants general and the officers of the National Guard throughout this country to favor this legislation. I say that for fourteen years I have been a member of this Military Committee. I have been familiar with the efforts of the officers in the War Department to increase the officers in the Army. I have never heard that they have been in favor of increasing the men in the Army or increasing the Army in a way which would be to our advantage for the purpose of defending the people of this country. And I say now that this bill is inspired and backed by men who want promotion, and not because they are in favor of increasing the efficiency of the Militia of this country. (Applause.) If they do not want it, I venture to say that the gentleman from Iowa would accept the amendment which I suggested a moment ago, that there should be no increase in this increase above the rank of captain. Why, here is one of the arguments used for this: They say they have so many detailed; that they have to take away the captains from the companies, and that that is very much against the interests of the Army; that

these captains of companies ought to be kept with their companies."

#### IN FAVOR OF THE ADDITIONAL OFFICERS.

Supporting the increase Mr. Hobson said, among other things: "It is the worst economy on earth to sacrifice in the number of officers those who command and those who instruct. Again, it is not merely a question of the efficiency of the Regular Army that we are now concerned with, but a question of the efficiency of the National Guard. There can be no doubt in the world that this nation must look in serious time of war to the citizen soldiery, nor is there any question that that proposition is thoroughly democratic. It is the foundation of democratic institutions. Now then, if we wish permanently to have an efficient National Guard, we must not simply depend upon the imperfect unthought-out instruction they get to-day. It is the greatest need they have, and since the Dick bill began to start them on the road to improved efficiency, the one great need they have now is to find sufficient officers, to give those officers and men actual scientific instruction. How can they know who have not been taught? How can they know what the Regular Army does if you leave only the state officers in charge? My colleagues, if we do not establish in the long run an efficient National Guard, and a calamity overtakes this nation, the outcome will be a great standing army, and that great standing army will menace the very institutions that we cherish, it would tend to centralize the government and ultimately put in danger our liberties. From the standpoint of the efficiency of the Army, the efficiency of the National Guard, you cannot put out your money to better advantage than by getting well trained officers who can give the necessary instructions. It is sound democracy, it is sound economy. It is of great national importance, and I hope my colleagues on this side will not imagine that this means to increase the Army. It does not. It means to increase the efficiency of the Army. It means to increase the efficiency of the National Guard, and it means really to save in the end the size of the Military Establishment."

Mr. Hughes, of New Jersey, asked whether Mr. Hobson thought the way to keep from having a standing army is to increase the number of officers.

Mr. Hobson: "I do, enough officers so that you can have an efficient National Guard, which, when put to the test of war, will actually give a good accounting of itself. We do not legislate here for one year or two years; we are legislating along a great line of policy, and I hope my colleagues on this side will look to the question of national defense from the standpoint of permanent policy. If the National Guard in time of war proves, because of its inefficiency, a delusion and a snare for national defense, when we come out of such a disastrous war we will proceed to put the nation on the basis of a great standing army."

Mr. Stevens, of Minnesota, said: "I am going to vote for four hundred, if I am obliged to, as an increase in the number. An increase of officers is necessary if it can be done in the proper way. The Senate passed a bill providing for an increase of 612 officers. The House Committee on Military Affairs considered that bill, reduced the number to 400, but added two very important conditions, first, that there should be a limitation of the service to which these officers can be detailed or detached, and, secondly, that retired officers should be used as far as they possibly can be to perform the service now done by regular officers. The last report of the Secretary of War shows that there are 728 officers detached from their troops and performing other service. I have no doubt at all that that number can be reduced to 400. It is not reduced, for the reason that personal claims and political demands and personal intercessions have taken the extra officers away from their troops and put them into soft snaps. The difficulty with this amendment is this, if we had 400 additional officers without making some restrictions as to how they shall be used, it will demoralize the Army far more than it is now demoralized."

#### THE STATE ADJUTANTS GENERAL ARE RIGHT.

Mr. Burke, of Pennsylvania: "Mr. Speaker, I believe that the useless sacrifice of human life that has marked the opening of every great military engagement that this country has participated in should furnish sufficient reasons for our adopting this amendment to-day. The whole purpose of military authorities and military strategists during the last few years has been to increase the efficiency of the Military Establishment by harmonizing the forces of the Regular Army and the Militia. There never was a time when there was a more intense desire upon the part of the people of all classes to bring about uniformity in tactics and harmony of motion between these two great institutions. If you want to avert the increase of the Regular Army in this country, that is the best step that you can take in that direction to-day. The assignment of these trained men, trained in military tactics, and the training of men in the Militia of the various states, will, to my mind, do more to bring them to perfection and act in a matter economic to this government, to the efficiency of our Military Establishment, than can be accomplished in any other way. It is suggested that the adjutants general of the various states are crying out for this. That is true. But does anyone in this nation know more of the needs of the Militia of the various states than the adjutants general?"

In opposition to the amendment Mr. Fitzgerald said: "In this bill it has been already provided that retirement shall be given to veterinary surgeons. Another amendment, still undischarged, provides rank and retirement for the dental surgeons, and the pending amendment proposes to increase the officers by 430 men. On Oct. 15, 1910, including the Philippine Scouts, there were 4,633 officers in the Army, and 82,643 enlisted men, or, on an average of one officer for every sixteen men in the Army. In addition there are 1,015 officers upon the retired list. When it was proposed to make this increase the War Department never dreamed of urging it in order to advance the efficiency of the National Guard, but when it was ascertained that there was a well defined opposition it was suggested that it could be hastened through by getting the backing of the National Guard. If some of the worthless details were abolished, or some of these military officers were sent out to do military duty, instead of being assigned around this Capital and other great cities of the country, wasting their time in social festivities, there would be no difficulty whatever to obtain all the trained help needed to organize and train the Militia."

"It must be remembered that the non-commissioned officers do much of the work of controlling and handling and training the men in small squads. If we added the non-commissioned officers who do the real effective work, the probabilities are it would not be possible to find a single man for some of these officers to command. I hope the House will vote down the amendment."

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 16, 1911.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Winthrop on Feb. 11 approved a recommendation of the Academic Board of the Naval Academy, dropping thirty-seven midshipmen for deficiency in scholarship at the recent semi-annual examinations. Of the midshipmen dropped three were member of the first, eight of the second, five of the third and twenty-one of the fourth class.

Three members of the present first class will not continue their careers until June week, and two more will not graduate with their class at that time. Their names have not yet been given out at the Academy, but it is stated that because of failure to pass his semi-annual examinations Harold B. Sampson, of the first class, youngest son of the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, has forwarded his resignation to the Navy Department. Another member of the first class who is said to have resigned is Charles B. Carroll, of Baltimore, a descendant of the noted Carroll family, one of whom was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The third first classman to resign is stated to be S. K. Ragon, of Tennessee.

The five first class men were all found to have failed so seriously in examination questions, and three of them were so unsatisfactory that they will be forced to resign, and the other two will be turned back a class or held over until September.

Of the 780 midshipmen in the Academy, 152 failed to pass their examinations. Thirty-nine of these failed so hopelessly as to necessitate their resignations from the Service, while the remaining 111 will be turned back to the next lower class. This shows approximately the same proportion as resulted from the midyear tests in 1910, when 149 failed, of whom forty-one were dropped from the Academy.

In connection with the dropping of midshipmen from study failures, it is understood that there is an appreciable decrease in the number of youths who have this year been found suffering from the troublesome "inaptitude" which formed the route for so many youths' departure from the Academy last year.

Mdsn. I. R. Chambers, of New York, of the fourth class, has resigned. Mdsn. V. P. Erwin, of Kentucky, captain of the Naval Academy baseball team, has resigned. His resignation was a voluntary one. He has been succeeded in the captaincy of the team by Mdsn. D. J. Callaghan, of California.

Work is progressing on the foundation of a stand at the new athletic field at the Naval Academy. Mr. William N. French, of this city, the contractor for the foundation, has completed the concrete of the bottom course. The contract for the steel work has not been awarded, but the lowest bidder was A. L. Parsons, to whom it will probably be awarded. The grandstand will seat 6,000 people and it is to be fifty-one feet by 406 feet. It is expected to be completed at the opening of the football season.

It is understood that the midshipmen's summer cruise this year will again be in foreign waters, and may reach even more distant than the successful voyage of last season.

"Reef Points," a handbook published annually, by the Christian Association of the Naval Academy, has made its appearance, its sixth volume. The staff of editors Midshipmen Vincent Meyer, Henry M. Kiefer, Edward B. Lapham, Harold E. Saunders. The book gives the officers of the Association, notes of Naval Academy customs and traditions, athletic records and much other useful information. It is neatly printed, strongly bound and of convenient shape for the pocket.

Mrs. Meyers, wife of Lieut. George J. Meyers, U.S.N., who has been a patient at a Baltimore hospital for three weeks and was subject to an operation on her throat, has returned to her home, 87 Shipwright street, much improved.

As a result of a competitive examination at the request of Congressman Moore for the Third Pennsylvania District Naval Academy cadets, J. A. Bates is to be named for the principal, and George Senn and Julius C. Delpino, first and second alternates.

Frank Wheaton, an ex-Yale baseball and football star, has arrived to coach the midshipmen in baseball. He was coach last year. Lieut. Fred H. Poteet, U.S.N., is the head coach of the Navy's nine.

Meeting a real "easy mark" in their opponents the midshipmen fencers on Saturday afternoon handily defeated the three-men team from Yale. There nine bouts; the final score was 7 to 2. Both of the bouts won by Yale were taken by Ross, the visitors' captain, who also tied Captain Scott, of the Navy, in the initial bout, and made the Navy fight hard to win by a narrow margin in the fence-off. It was the initial contest of the intercollegiate schedule.

Captain Scott was the only one of the Navy to come through the meet with a clean slate, defeating all three of the Yale team in turn. The work of Ross in defeating both Hatch and Dodd, of the Navy team, saving his team from a shutout, was roundly applauded. Next Saturday the same Yale team will meet the Army cadets at West Point, and will be in the preliminary meet late in the season to determine which team shall enter the finals in the intercollegiate fencing journey in New York in March. During Saturday's bouts there was an exhibition contest with sabers between Midshipmen Bouson and Pryor. No decision was rendered.

The summary: First round—Scott, Navy, defeated Ross, Yale; Hatch, N., defeated King, Y., and Dodd, N., defeated Ransom, Y. Second—Ross, Y., defeated Hatch, N.; Dodd, N., defeated King, Y., and Scott, N., defeated Ransom, Y. Third—Ross, Y., defeated Dodd, N.; Scott, N., defeated King, Y., and Hatch, N., defeated Ransom, Y. Master of ceremonies—Lieut. J. P. Lannon, U.S.N., judges—Lieut. F. J. Horne, U.S.N., Professors Morrison and Johnson, Navy.

Playing a game of basketball which reached high-water mark, the midshipmen won from Georgetown here Saturday afternoon by 65 to 18. Forty-three points were scored by the midshipmen in the second period, a record against a team of reputation. The local players were very fast, and exhibited quite the cleverest team work seen here this season. They will close their season next Saturday, after only one defeat, that by the University of New York. The Navy team: Wenzell, McClung, Hill, Bischoff, Abbott, forwards; Douglas, Bischoff, center; Jacobs, Comstock, Eriz, Wild, guards.

The Yale gymnastic team won from the midshipmen Saturday afternoon by 27½ to 17½, taking first place in four of the five events. Everard, Yale, took first place on the parallel bars and side horse, his work on the former being extraordinary. Clark, his team mate, took first in the horizontal bars and flying rings. Midshipman Kiefer secured first in the tumbling with a remarkable series of head and hand springs, head spins, forward dives and back flips. Others of the Navy team were Bates, Byrd, Hull, Woodside, Zacharias, McHenry and Russell.

Yale won an exciting wrestling match from the Naval Academy Saturday evening, taking four of the seven bouts, on decisions upon aggressiveness and form, as the only two falls were won by the midshipmen. The latter also were awarded one decision. The best bout was between the bantams, Elder, Naval Academy, and Hitchcock, Yale; it went the time limit, but the Navy had the better of it. In the 145-pound class, Schofield, Navy, got his man, Skene, with a half Nelson and foot hold. Yale took the two bouts in the light-heavy and heavy classes by decisions, as Cleveland and Perry, Yale, were not able to pin Weems and Loftin, N.A. Other bouts were Knott, N.A., won from Colver, Y.; Wheeler, Y., decision over Dreisonstock, N.A.; Avery, Y., decision over Stetcher, N.A.

For some reason not yet made public the Academy authorities have not given out for publication the list of thirty-nine deficiencies at the semi-annual examination whose resignations will be accepted. It is hinted that the Navy Department has withheld them in order to save the unfortunate midshipmen from further mortification.

Ensign Douglas Howard, U.S.N., has been selected as the Navy's head coach in football for the next season. Lieut. Frank D. Berrien, U.S.N., last season's coach, has been detached from the Naval Academy.

Baseball work began yesterday with seventy-three on hand.

## WEST POINT "The Rocks"

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The Arundel boat crew, of Baltimore, will row the Academy eight this season.

Unbalanced by ill-health and hard study, and fearful that he would not pass the entrance examinations for the Naval Academy, Benjamin H. Philson, of Racine, O., committed suicide by shooting himself Wednesday afternoon in his room at a boarding house. Young Philson was eighteen years of age, but of slight physique and delicate appearance. He was a hard student and was desperately anxious to enter the Navy.

### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Feb. 14, 1911.

The cadet team defeated the Colgate basketball five by a score of 31 to 11 in the game played in the gymnasium last Saturday evening, Feb. 11. The game was marked by fast playing on both sides, but the fine team work and accurate shooting of the cadets made them more than a match for the visitors. The following was the lineup for West Point: Van Vliet, r.f.; Conrad, l.f.; Surles, center; Sutton, r.g.; Arnold, l.g. Substitutes, McKinney for Conrad, Devore for Surles.

Mrs. Mark Brooke left for her home in Washington, D.C., on Wednesday after a week's visit with Mrs. Wooten. On Sunday evening Capt. and Mrs. Maybach gave a chafing-dish party for Mrs. Brooke, at which the other guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wooten, Lieut. and Mrs. Manley and Lieutenant Richardson. Mrs. Manley entertained with a small informal tea for Mrs. Brooke at the club on Monday, and on Tuesday Mrs. Dunwoody entertained for her in the same way.

The Monday Bridge Club finished a tournament at Mrs. Robinson's last week. First prize was won by Mrs. Dunwoody, second by Mrs. Darrah and third by Mrs. Gordon. Mrs. Dunwoody gave a bridge party on Wednesday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Williford, Mrs. Farquar and Mrs. Hunt. Tea and ices were served by Mrs. Youngberg and Mrs. Pritchett. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox entertained at dinner on Thursday for General Barry, Mrs. Edgerton, Col. and Mrs. Gordon and Capt. and Mrs. Davis. On the same evening Lieut. and Mrs. Williams gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Manley, Lieut. and Mrs. McDonald.

Lieut. and Mrs. Cross entertained at dinner on Thursday, and again on Friday. Their guests on Thursday were Lieut. and Mrs. Honeycutt, Lieut. and Mrs. Pritchett and Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs; on Friday Capt. and Mrs. Mims, Grove and Youngberg and Lieut. and Mrs. Williams. The Reading Club met with Mrs. Spaulding on Thursday, when "The Partition of China and the Open Door Policy" was the subject.

Col. and Mrs. Wilcox were among guests at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. J. S. Jones on Friday. Lieut. and Mrs. Riggs gave a dinner on Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Darrah, Capt. and Mrs. Jewett and Capt. and Mrs. Pillsbury.

Col. and Mrs. Sladen, with their children, arrived last week and will be guests of Capt. and Mrs. Davis until they move into the quarters formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. Sibley. Miss Katherine Tillman gave a cadet dinner on Saturday for her cousin, Miss Freda Tillman. Cadets Chase, Harmon, Youngs and Anderson were among the guests. Mrs. Riggs chaperoned. Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton was the guest of Mrs. Wilcox last week. Mrs. Maybach is in Washington visiting her sister, Miss Capron. She expects to remain a week in Washington and on her return to be accompanied by her sister, who will be her guest for a fortnight.

Chaplain Travers officiated at the services on last Sunday, having recovered from his recent illness. The memorial chancel window in the new chapel will be in place before very long. Eight panes of stained glass in the lower left-hand corner have replaced the temporary material.

### JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Feb. 13, 1911.

Mrs. Straub entertained with a bridge of three tables Thursday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Hompe. Others present were Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Bryan, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Errington, Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Quinlan and Miss Harvey and Miss Kaufmann, both of St. Louis. Prizes were won by Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Hompe and Miss Harvey. Friday night the officers and ladies enjoyed roller skating in the gymnasium. Mr. W. Thompson, of St. Louis, entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Errington and Mr. and Mrs. Hompe with a theater party Monday night at the Garrick to see "Alias Jimmie Valentine," followed by a supper at Tony Faust's. Lieut. and Mrs. Errington entertained Tuesday night with a supper for Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Dr. and Mrs. O. S. Miller, Mrs. Buckley and Mr. Thompson, all of St. Louis.

Capt. G. V. Rukke, Med. Corps, arrived Feb. 5 for permanent duty, to take the place of Capt. J. I. Mabey, who left recently for Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Mrs. Rukke, their son Victor, and niece, Miss Grace Quirk, are also here. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hompe, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, have left for their home in Grand Rapids, Mich. The bridge club met at Mrs. Mann's Friday when prizes were won by Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Cole and Mrs. Errington. Wednesday Lieut. and Mrs. Errington entertained with a dinner for Mr. and Mrs. Hompe, Col. and Mrs. Mann, Capt. and Mrs. Ford. On Sunday Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Errington, Lieutenant Blakely and Lieutenant Taylor. Miss Harvey, of St. Louis, spent the week-end with Col. and Mrs. Mann. Miss Edna Gunther, of Carondelet, was the guest of the Misses Mitchell Friday night for the roller skating.

Following the concert Monday night, a basketball game was played between the 23d and 16th Cos., resulting in a victory for the 23d, with a score of 38 to 16. Wednesday night the garrison was entertained with moving pictures and a basketball game between the 18th and 23d Cos., the 23d winning by 19 to 11.

### FORT D. A. RUSSELL.

Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Feb. 12, 1911.

Mrs. R. M. Blatchford entertained at a handsome luncheon Feb. 10 for Mrs. Carl Hartmann, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. J. B. Christian, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Corn and Mrs. A. W. Barber, Mrs. Paul Brewster, Mrs. Mason Smith, Mrs. L. G. Davis, Mrs. C. C. Woods, of Cheyenne. Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Bunker entertained at dinner Feb. 2 Governor and Mrs. Joseph M. Carey, Col. and Mrs. A. B. Dyer, Major and Mrs. Erwin and Dr. Llewellyn Williamson.

Lieut. Col. D. E. McCarthy, of Omaha, and Major A. W. Brewster, I.G.D., were in the post last week. Lieut. and Mrs. M. H. Shute entertained at dinner Feb. 1 for Lieut. and Mrs. Cutler, Lieut. and Mrs. William McCleave, Capt. John H. Hughes, the new post commissary, and Lieutenant Nickerson.

Mrs. Morris K. Barroll entertained at a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Alexander Dade, who, with Captain Dade, has recently joined the garrison from Washington, D.C. At a lovely card party, given by Mrs. John L. Fair, prizes were won by Mrs. F. K. Chapin, Miss Robinson and Mrs. Brunzell. The other guests present were Misses Erwin, Arm-

strong, Christian, Parsons, McCornack, Rabotom, Sterrett, Brant, Raborg, Hamilton, Howard, Tanner, Palmer, Corn, Cutrer, Fithian, Jones, Tompkins and Singleton, and Miss Margaret Armstrong. Chaplain Joyce, 4th Field Art., has gone to Syracuse, N.Y., on one month's leave. Miss Little, of Portland, Me., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Stanley Fuger.

Lieut. and Mrs. Edward DeL. Smith, 4th Field Art., entertained at dinner Feb. 1, for their two house guests, Miss Emily Gale and Miss Griffiths, and for Miss Margaret Armstrong, Lieutenants Holderness, Devers, Tyndall and Quinn. Mrs. G. M. Brooke entertained at bridge Feb. 11. Miss Griffiths was the winner of the pretty prize. Others playing were Mrs. Albert Gilmore, Miss Albert, Mrs. William S. Wood, Mrs. E. DeL. Smith, Mrs. Fugate, Miss Gale and Mrs. Armstrong. The Misses Mary and Rosalie Williams entertained informally at bridge Jan. 31. Mrs. Irving Palmer won the prize. The other guests were Mrs. Wescott, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. Steever, Mrs. Frederick Black and Mrs. Cutrer.

### FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Feb. 15, 1911.

Miss Allen, visiting Mrs. Berry, left for Ft. Monroe Feb. 8. Mrs. Tate, mother of Lieut. R. F. Tate, returned to the post after several months' absence. Mrs. Payne, wife of Capt. Brooke Payne, gave a small but delightful tea Feb. 10, after the weekly drill in the riding hall, for the many young ladies who are visiting in the post. The hop, Feb. 11, was well attended by guests from Washington, the navy yard and Washington Barracks. At dinner before the hop Mrs. Gilman entertained, among others, Capt. and Mrs. Reynolds Burt, Mrs. and Miss Trout, wife and daughter of the late Captain Trout, U.S.A.

Lieut. Sherman Miles and Capt. Warren Dean are back for duty. Miss Mooma arrived on Sunday and is visiting Mrs. Shepherd. Capt. Lincoln O. Andrews has been granted a month's sick leave on account of a slight injury to his arm. Miss Berry, daughter of Major Lucien Berry, gave a charming "progressive" dinner on the 13th. The guests, numbering sixteen, were seated at four tables, which were decorated with white and yellow tulips. The guests were the Misses Grant, Woodall, Garrard, Kimberly, Branham, Mesdames Payne and Shepherd, Lieutenants Overton, Brabson, Moose, Foster, Stewart, Hopkins, Smith and Dr. Bailly. Appropriately to the valentine season "hearts" was played, the prizes being won by Miss Grant and Lieutenant Moose.

Mrs. Shepherd was obliged to recall her invitations for a small card party on Tuesday afternoon, owing to the accident to her guests, Misses Kimberly and Mooma, who while driving across the Aqueduct bridge were thrown from their carriage and quite badly hurt. Miss Kimberly was taken to the Georgetown Hospital, where her injuries were attended to. She was able to return to the post on Wednesday. Miss Mooma, while bruised, was not seriously hurt.

Troop C, Captain Dean, will give, on the evening of Feb. 21, a mounted drill in the riding hall, to be followed by a dance in the gymnasium. The concert to be given in the gymnasium by the 15th Cavalry orchestra on the 15th will include several vocal numbers and recitations, given by the Confederate Choir, of Washington, of which Mrs. Charles H. Freel is in charge. Much credit is due Mr. Tyrell, chief musician, through whose efforts these weekly concerts have been made so popular.

Miss Lucy Garrard is in Baltimore, where she will remain for about two weeks.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

#### BORN.

CAFFEY.—Born on Feb. 9, 1911, at the Columbia Hospital, Washington, D.C., to Mayotta D., widow of the late Lieut. A. G. Caffee, U.S.N., a daughter, granddaughter of Med. Dir. Dwight Dickinson, U.S.N.

CHAMBERLAIN.—Born at Seattle, Wash., Feb. 12, 1911, to the wife of Mr. Martin T. Chamberlain, a daughter, granddaughter of Lieut. Col. W. A. Nicholas, Gen. Staff, U.S.A.

LYNCH.—Born at Division Hospital, Manila, P.I., Nov. 10, 1910, to John J. Lynch, pay clerk, U.S. Navy, and Mrs. Lynch, of Olongapo, P.I., a son, John Joseph Stanley.

ODEND'HAL.—Born at Westminster, Md., Feb. 5, 1911, to 3d Lieut. of Engrs. C. J. Odend'hal, U.S.R.C.S., and Mrs. Odend'hal, a son, Charles J. Odend'hal, jr.

MATSON.—Born at Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 1, 1911, a son to the wife of Capt. Joseph Matson, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A.

VALZ.—Born at Portsmouth, N.H., Feb. 9, 1911, a daughter, to the wife of P.A. Surg. Edward V. Valz, U.S.N.

WHITAKER.—Born to the wife of Lieut. W. C. Whitaker, U.S.A., a son, William Marsden Whitaker, on Feb. 10, 1911, at Fort Howard, Md.

#### MARRIED.

DRAKE—STEPHENSON.—At Portland, Me., Jan. 31, 1911, 2d Lieut. Joseph T. Drake, U.S.R.C.S., and Miss Una Geraldine Stephenson.

GEIGER—ASHBRIDGE.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1911, P.A. Surg. A. J. Geiger, U.S.N., and Miss Margaretta Benner Ashbridge.

HIGGINS—MENGE.—At Pass Christian, Miss., Feb. 6, 1911, Lieut. James A. Higgins, 25th U.S. Inf., and Miss Pauline Gertrude Menge.

KREUGER—WESTERVELT.—At San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 2, 1911, Mr. Paul E. Kreuger and Miss Edna Alma Westervelt, sister of Capt. W. I. Westervelt, U.S.A., and of Asst. Naval Constr. G. C. Westervelt, U.S.N.

#### DIED.

ATKINS.—Died at Hastings, Mich., Feb. 5, 1911, Mrs. Maria Louisa Atkins, grandmother of Lieut. A. K. Atkins, U.S.N., and Asst. Naval Constr. L. M. Atkins, U.S.N.

BOGERT.—Died on Feb. 16, 1911, at the home of his daughter, 65 Central Park West, New York, Med. Dir. Edward S. Bogert, retired, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, father of Surg. E. S. Bogert, U.S.N., and Mrs. A. G. Sherwood.

GATES.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1911, Comdr. Herbert G. Gates, U.S.N.

GEDDES.—Died at Fort Douglas, Utah, Feb. 6, 1911, Mrs. Theron Geddes, mother of Mrs. Bryan Conrad, wife of Captain Conrad, 15th U.S. Inf.

GILMAN.—Died at Brooklyn, N.Y., Feb. 9, 1911, Mr. Edward R. Gilman, son of the late Lieut. Col. J. H. Gilman, U.S.A., and a graduate of the U.S.M.A., who resigned from the Army in 1888 as a second lieutenant, 5th Infantry.

HOLT.—Died at Plattsburg, N.Y., Nov. 22, 1910, Mr. William Flagg Holt, father of Mrs. John J. Mudgett, wife of Lieutenant Mudgett, 12th U.S. Inf.

HOWLAND.—Died at Newport, R.I., in her eighty-sixth year, Mrs. Florence K. Howland, mother of Mrs. C. P. Townsley, wife of Lieut. Col. C. P. Townsley, C.A.C.

JENKINS.—Died at Syracuse, N.Y., Feb. 10, 1911, Mrs. Nancy Jenkins, widow of Lieut. Leonidas Jenkins, 1st Dragoons, U.S.A., eldest daughter of the late Major Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., and sister of Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., and of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A.

LEARY.—Died in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 13, 1911, Brig. Gen. Peter Leary, jr., U.S.A., retired.

LEEMAN.—Died at Sturgis, S.D., Jan. 31, 1911, Comsy. Sergt. Charles Leeman, U.S.A., retired.

MARBLE.—Died at Newport, R.I., Feb. 14, 1911, Comdr. Frank Marble, U.S.N.

NAZRO.—Died at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Feb. 16, 1911, Rear Admiral Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., retired.

SHERWOOD.—Died Feb. 11, 1911, Susan Leonora, mother of 1st Lieut. J. W. Sherwood, M.R.C., U.S.A., at Wittman,

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Md., age sixty-seven years. Interment Glenwood Cemetery, Washington, D.C., Feb. 14, 1911.

SMITH.—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 11, 1911, Brig. Gen. Joseph Rowe Smith, U.S.A., retired.

TRACY.—Died at Washington, D.C., Feb. 15, 1911, Anna Putnam Tracy, wife of Mr. Burr R. Tracy, and mother of Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., Mrs. Wade, wife of Capt. John P. Wade, 2d U.S. Cav., Mrs. Ansell, wife of Capt. Samuel T. Ansell, 11th Inf., and Miss Anne Tracy.

WEBB.—Died Feb. 12, 1911, at his residence, Riverdale-on-the-Hudson, N.Y., Brevet Major Gen. Alexander Stewart Webb, U.S.V., son of the late James Watson Webb and Helen Lispenard Stewart, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. General Webb was a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1855, and was honorably discharged from the Army on his own request Dec. 5, 1870, while holding the rank of lieutenant colonel of Infantry.

### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

7TH N.Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy, accompanied by Capt. T. W. Darrah, 27th Inf., and R. C. Davis, 17th Inf., aids, reviewed the 7th N.G.N.Y. on the night of Feb. 16, and without doubt witnessed the most magnificent military display, coupled with promptness and all that goes to make up soldierly qualities, he has seen in any army. Even the provisional company, "M," made up of details from other companies, under command of Lieut. Clarence V. Radcliffe, of "L," made as fine an appearance as any of the others, and might have been organized for years, for all the ordinary observer could tell.

This demonstrates what can be done under the efficient administration for which Colonel Appleton and his officers are noted, and like the officers before them, they look carefully to all the many details of the military machinery, with the result that it never fails.

The regiment, with its usual clocklike precision, was formed for review right on the minute of eight o'clock, the time set, and for one hour and a half, during which there was review in line of masses, evening parade in line, and a short regimental drill there was not a draggy moment.

Following the evening parade, the regimental team of 1910, Companies G, Captain Underwood, B, Captain Stewart, and I, Captain Houston, that were awarded the first, second and third prizes offered by the state for the highest general figure of merit in the 1st Brigade, and the distinguished experts, experts and sharpshooters of 1910 were marched to the front of the regiment and were reviewed by General Barry. The figure of merit of Co. G was 57.14; of B, 54.32, and of I, 50.

The regiment paraded in its full dress uniform of cadet gray with white trousers, and was equalized for the evening with twelve companies of twenty-four files each, divided in the usual three battalions, under command, respectively, of Majors McLean, Landon and Schuyler. Colonel Appleton being in command of the review and parade, and part of the first half of the regimental drill, Lieutenant Colonel Fisk commanding during the latter half, as General Barry, escorted by Colonel Appleton, had to leave for West Point before the drill was concluded.

General Barry and staff earlier in the evening were entertained at dinner in the armory by Colonel Appleton and his officers, and made some very entertaining remarks, during which he referred to his old acquaintance with the regiment, which began as a boy when he saw it march away to the defense of Washington in 1861. He became much better acquainted with it at the inauguration of Gen. U. S. Grant as President, and also during the centennial parade in 1876. He praised the regiment highly.

Lieut. Major A. White arrived from California on the day of the review in time to participate. Among the interested guests were Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, U.S.A., a classmate of General Barry, Brevet Brigadier General Kipp, Major J. D. Walton and Lieut. F. D. Tausley, 9th N.G.; Captain Bryant, 1st Troop N.J.; Colonel Diamond, 7th Regiment veterans; ex-Captains Hayden and Stotesbury and Lieut. W. A. Austin, 2d U.S. Cav. The regiment will probably be ordered to proceed to the state camp at Peekskill for duty on Saturday, June 10, next.

First Lieut. W. S. Covell, Co. F, 7th N.Y., will be elected captain on Feb. 21, vice Stotesbury, resigned.

At the thirtieth annual reception and ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 13th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., in Brooklyn on Feb. 21, there will be guests from Canadian military organizations. Last year guests from Toronto were present and they were so enthusiastic over their reception that they spread abroad on their return tales of the hospitality of the non-coms. of the largest American Militia regiment. The result of these reports will be seen in the larger number of visitors from across the border at the coming reception. The grand march will be under the direction of Drum Major Edward McIntyre, who is said to be unsurpassed in that role. The chairman of the executive committee is Post Q.M. Sergt. Frank A. Morris, who has been repeatedly re-elected to that position. Each year he has sought with marked success to introduce some new feature in lighting or decoration.

The establishment of an aviation squad, to be attached to the Coast Artillery Corps of the National Guard of California, is the intention of Col. George A. Schastey, who has obtained the consent of Eugene Ely, the aviator, to assume its command.

The annual reception of Co. I, 71st N.Y., will be held in the armory Brooklyn on Feb. 21, and an interesting time is promised. An indoor game of baseball, between the 4th Division of the 1st Naval Battalion, and a team from the 71st will precede the reception.

Squadron A, of New York, Major Bridgman, will be reviewed in its armory on Saturday night, March 25, by Governor John A. Dix.

A State Figure of Merit Shield for the highest figure of merit attained by the Coast Artillery Corps and Regiments of Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, in small-arms firing, year 1910, to hold for one year, is awarded to the 1st Regiment of Infantry, figure of merit 54.76. The bronze shields made for the Coast Artillery Corps, 1st and 2d Regiments of Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, to be held by the company making the highest figure of merit attained in small-

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arms firing during the rifle practice year of 1910, are awarded as follows: 5th Company, C.A.C., which, figure of merit, 105.40; Co. K, 1st Infantry, Hartford, figure of merit, 96.00; Co. F, 2d Infantry, New Haven, figure of merit, 128.57. There will be issued to the unattached organizations of the Connecticut National Guard a bronze shield and pendant with the inscription thereon, "Unattached Companies C. N. G., for Excellence at Rifle Practice, to be held by the company making the highest percentage during the practice season." For the season of 1910 the shield is awarded to the first separate company, figure of merit, 96.97.

The joint review of the 8th, 9th and 13th Regiments of Coast Artillery, N.G.N.Y., will be held in the 13th Regiment armory, Brooklyn, Wednesday night, March 29. Mayor Gaynor will review.

Capt. E. J. Winterroth, 9th Artillery District, appeared before the examining board for Artillery and ordnance officers on Feb. 13. Captain Winterroth was recently appointed quartermaster with the rank of major on the staff of General Austin, Chief of Coast Artillery. The Captain joined the Guard as a private in Co. K, 9th Inf., on May 18, 1885. He was a lieutenant in the 9th N.Y. Volunteers during the Spanish War, and has served continuously on the staff of the regiment until his promotion.

A complimentary dinner will be given to Col. N. B. Thurston, N.G.N.Y., by some of his military friends at Delmonico's on the night of Feb. 18. Among those who will be present are Col. Charles O. Davis, C.A.C., 13th Art.; Lieut. Col. George Albert Wingate, A.G., Division; Major Franklin W. Ward, 9th Art.; Major David Wilson, 1st Battalion, Field Art.; Major Clinton Stevenson, M.C.; Major Bryer H. Pendry, 13th Art.; Capt. Henry S. Sternberg, 22d Engineers, and Lieut. William B. Short, O.O., 1st Battalion, Field Art.

A number of officers of the Militia stationed in Greater New York, have enrolled in the United States Aeronautical Reserve. The aim of this organization, which is headed by John Barry Ryan, is to advance the science of aeronautics as a means of supplementing the national defense. The present enrolled membership amounts to fourteen hundred men. This strength makes it easily the largest aeronautical organization in the United States, if not in the world. The New York station is located at 53 Fifth avenue.

#### 1ST BATTERY, N.Y.—CAPT. JOHN F. O'RYAN.

An interesting tactical problem was fought out on the night of Saturday, Feb. 11, in the country about the farm of the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., near North Salem, N.Y., between Purdy's Station on the Harlem R.R. and Waccabuc Mountain, the top of the latter being 1,000 feet above the sea level. The night was clear and moderately cold without any wind, with almost full moon. The ground was covered with a light fall of snow.

The problem, which was prepared by Captain O'Ryan, involved a situation which might arise requiring the use of troops in aid of the civil authorities, and was as follows: A detachment of twenty men from the 1st Battery, under command of Lieut. J. H. Kenyon, in field service uniform and equipment, with twenty rounds of blank ammunition per man, for revolvers, left on the 6:12 train from the Grand Central Depot for Purdy's.

En route a telegram addressed to the C.O. of the 1st Battery, Battery Farm, North Salem, N.Y., signed by John Doe, Sheriff of Westchester County, at White Plains, was handed to Lieutenant Kenyon, who was told by Captain O'Ryan, an observer and umpire, to take whatever action necessary. The telegram reported that several outlaws had shot up the village of Armonk, north of White Plains, wounded several of the Sheriff's deputies and had driven off the rest, and after looting some stores had retreated north. The message directed the military to capture or destroy the outlaws. When the detachment detrained at Purdy's another message was handed the lieutenant from the local justice of the peace stating that a man had just ridden in from Waccabuc Mountain and reported the Jackel Lodge on its top in possession of the gang of outlaws, who fired on all who approached, and requested that the people be protected from them.

A detachment of six men from the 7th Regiment, under command of Sergt. R. Byrne, Co. L, accompanied the battery men to Purdy's. They represented the outlaws. Upon arrival at Purdy's they immediately left in a four-mule Army wagon for the Jackel Lodge in the mountain and the non-com, in charge was guided by instructions contained in a sealed envelope which was not opened until after leaving the station.

The battery detachment found at the station a detachment from the Battery Farm, under command of 1st Sergt. J. G. Jansen, with thirty led saddle horses and a pack mule machine-gun detachment, all or any part of which was at the disposal of Lieutenant Kenyon. He wisely used the entire force.

Those present as observers included Col. E. St. J. Greble, 3d U.S. Field Art., on duty with the General Staff at Washington; Capt. W. J. Snow, 6th U.S. Field Art., on duty with the Division of Militia Affairs; Major Robert McLean, 7th N. Y.; Capt. Monson Morris, 12th N.Y.; Edward Olmstead and A. F. Townsend, Squadron A; Lieuts. H. H. Rogers, 1st Brigade Staff; R. H. Sayre, Squadron A; F. H. Hines and W. B. Short, staff of 1st Battalion, Field Art., N.Y., and Lieut. E. H. Jansen, 12th N.Y.

Some of the observers were mounted while others with the war correspondents were provided with seats on the top of a "tally-ho." Those on the coach experienced quite a little excitement, for in descending one of the steepest hills, when the brakes were put on, the rear wheels of the coach skidded to the side of the icy road and it was saved from toppling over by the expert driver, who was an ex-Regular. He stopped the coach about half an inch from a deep ditch, flanked by a stone wall and a barbed-wire fence. All hands alighted and found walking down-hill splendid exercise.

The problem was entered into with seriousness and interest by both sides, who carried out their part of the program as thought best by their C.O. The outlaws, under command of Sergt. R. Byrne, and provided with fifty rounds of ammunition per man and with a batteryman who knew the country as a guide, were given half an hour's start to get into position, after which the attacking party followed. An advance guard preceded Lieutenant Kenyon's party and with the main body took advantage of cover when possible. The ditch alongside the road, flanked by stone walls, covered even the horses and pack mules. On nearing the stronghold the attacking party dismounted and left their mounts in charge of a detail, proceeding up the mountain road on foot. In the mean time an outpost of the outlaws under com-

mand of Sergeant Ferguson lay in ambush and fired at the advance guard. The outlaws had the advantage in firearms, being provided with the new Springfield rifles, while the batterymen only had .38 caliber revolvers and bolos. When the advance guard rejoined the main body some shots were fired with revolvers at supposed outlaws at 300 yards, too great a distance for the fire to be effective.

In the advance of the main body of batterymen up the mountain road toward the house containing the outlaws it was observed that scouts were sent off on the right flank, but none on the left into the woods. The Colt machine-gun carried on a pack mule was unshipped and placed on its tripod and fired from the road through the trees up-hill toward the house. This position was a very poor one and was later changed. By making a slight detour a hill could have been found a little higher than the site of the house, which could have been used to more advantage both in revolver fire and that of the machine gun. The advantage of the hill was overlooked. It would also have been better to surround the house and open fire on all sides right at the beginning, and then after a more concentrated fire at a point from the hill above the house make a rush for the residence. The attack was made more from one side and there was considerable hesitancy toward the end, until Captain O'Ryan, the umpire, announced the end of hostilities.

The outlaws were disposed on all sides of the interior of the house to meet attack, for they had expected to be surrounded. In actual hostilities, provided the outlaws had been crack shots, there would not have been many battery-men left on the duty list, especially as the only effective weapon they had to meet the long range rifles of the outlaws with, got jammed and would not work. This was the magazine gun. The batteryman could nearly all have been picked off while going up the road by men in ambush, and their revolver fire, except at close quarters, would have been useless. A march in skirmish order, when nearing the house of the outlaws, while a foot, would have been more effective and this formation could have been taken to the left during the advance. Both forces were careful to meet the demands of field service by having first aid packages with them, and the batteryman had two axes and crowbar for breaking in the doors if necessary. After the problem all concerned moved to the 1st Battery Farm to rest for the night. On Monday morning there was another problem involving a bivouac and a reconnaissance in force.

#### 9TH REGIMENT.—COL. WILLIAM F. MORRIS.

Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, commanding the National Guard of New York, accompanied Lieuts. Col. R. G. Moran, I.G.; William W. Ladd, J.A.G.; Gilford Hurry, chief commissary; William G. LaBontillier, chief surgeon, and Capt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, aid, reviewed the 9th Artillery District, N.G.N.Y., in the armory on the night of Feb. 11, under command of Col. W. F. Morris.

In addition to the review Colonel Morris put the regiment through a spirited drill which was executed with the smoothness and accuracy that is customary with this regiment. Evening parade closed the military entertainment.

Among the military guests present was Col. W. B. Hotchkiss, 22d Engineers, N.Y.; Major James E. Schuyler, 7th N.Y.; Major Frank Keck, U.S.V., and Lieut. G. F. Leary, U.S.V.

#### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKISS.

The 22d N.Y. in its annual inspection and muster by War Department and state officers on Feb. 10, made a very creditable showing at the inspection, the uniforms, equipment, etc., being presented in highly creditable shape. The paper work among the companies could be very much improved. The armory was as cleanly as it was possible to keep such a building. In the muster the regiment shows a falling off in membership of eighty-nine, when compared to last year. The figures in detail follow:

|                 | Present. | Absent. | Agg. |
|-----------------|----------|---------|------|
| Field and Staff | 17       | 0       | 17   |
| Non-Com. Staff  | 6        | 0       | 6    |
| Band            | 20       | 7       | 27   |
| Company A       | 57       | 2       | 59   |
| " B             | 35       | 0       | 35   |
| " C             | 40       | 0       | 40   |
| " D             | 41       | 2       | 43   |
| " E             | 50       | 3       | 53   |
| " F             | 70       | 5       | 75   |
| " G             | 54       | 3       | 57   |
| " H             | 45       | 2       | 47   |
| " I             | 52       | 3       | 55   |
| " J             | 54       | 0       | 54   |
| " K             | 56       | 1       | 57   |
| " L             | 54       | 0       | 54   |
| " M             | 41       | 6       | 47   |
| Totals          | 638      | 37      | 675  |

Last year the regiment had 753 present and eleven absent. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant will review the command Feb. 24.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina National Guard Association was held in Durham Jan. 11 and 12. The largest number of officers were present at this meeting that has ever been known. Interesting talks were made by a number of officers, among them one by Lieut. Col. E. F. Glenn, 23d U.S. Inf., in which he explained and demonstrated the new infantry pack on Sergeant Waddington, also of the Army. Capt. W. G. Peace, C.A.C., U.S.A., also made an interesting talk relative to his branch of the Service.

The next meeting will be held in Charlotte. At the close of the meeting the Durham officers gave an elegant banquet to the visiting officers at the Commonwealth Club. The following officers were elected: Major E. T. Daniel, president; Capt. S. O. Chambers, first vice-president; Col. H. D. Harper, second vice-president; Capt. F. L. Black, secretary-treasurer; Major R. M. Coburn, assistant secretary.

The Adjutant General expects to issue orders shortly relative to the officers' school to be held in Raleigh during the month of May. A large number of officers have expressed themselves in readiness to attend.

The Association adopted a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to pass the Militia Pay bill and the Additional Officers bill.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

BALINAG.—The Army List of Jan. 20 gives the station of Capt. Tenney Ross, 3d Inf., as Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

JAMES J. WHALEN, jr., whose address is 4757A, Greer Ave., St. Louis, Mo., is desirous of locating his father, whom he has not seen for nine years, and who was a sergeant in the 3d and 6th Cavalry and the 20th Infantry, also serving in the Spanish War. The son, who is now sixteen years old, does not state his father's age. We would advise him to address his inquiry to the Adjutant General, Washington, D.C.

T. A. L.—Address Bureau of Navigation regarding opportunities for wireless operators in the Navy.

F. H.—Where a skilled mechanic in the Government employment, in the ordinary course of his employment, with the aids furnished by the Government and the suggestion and advice of his superior officer, produces a device upon which a patent is issued, he cannot recover for its use by the Government.

O. E. C. asks information as to "recent bill passed by Congress concerning admission to theaters and places of public

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amusement as regards a man wearing the uniform of the United States. Where in this bill the word district and territories, Alaska and the insular possessions are mentioned, however clear this may be, it is desired to know if this includes the whole United States." Answer: The United States can only legislate in such matters for the District of Columbia and the territories, where there is no state government standing between the citizen and the nation. While this law must be reckoned with by the theaters of Washington, D.C., it has no force whatever in the city of Baltimore. A number of states have passed laws penalizing discrimination against wearers of the uniform.

H. B.—No orders have been determined upon, so far, for any movements of Coast Artillery from Fort Hamilton. All movements so far as authorized are noted in advance in our table of stations.

A. H.—All time served in Porto Rico prior to April 23, 1904, and all time you served in the Philippines is to be counted double toward retirement. The time going to and from those countries does not count double. See A.R. 133.

WORCESTER.—There are four regiments of negro troops in the U.S. Army; these are the 24th Infantry, at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N.Y.; 25th Infantry, at Fort Lawton and Fort George Wright, Washington state; 9th Cavalry, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; 10th Cavalry, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. Detachments of the Ordnance Department are on duty at Springfield Armory, Rock Island, Watertown and Watervliet Arsenals; these are all white men. The posts around Boston are all Coast Artillery. See Forts Banks, Revere, Strong, Warren, in the tables of stations.

A. E. B. asks: Whereabouts of Emmett W. Snodgrass, supposed to be in the Navy. Answer: Address inquiry, with reasons for same, to the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D.C.

C. R.—The Infantry are the foot soldiers; the Coast Artillery have charge of the coast fortifications. The Regular soldier is paid by the United States Government, while the National Guardsman, except in time of war, is paid by his state; he is no transferring from one to the other. The pay of a bandsman, U.S. Army, is from \$24 up, according to rank and years of service. Time served in the National Guard does not count in determining enlistment period in the Army. A member of the Guard cannot resign or purchase discharge. In the Army, a man may apply for purchase of discharge after one year's service.

P. M. JOSE asks: (1) Can I change my name in recruiting office in P.I. when I apply for re-enlistment? (2) When I get discharge with old name could I change it in civil court before a judge, then can I enlist with new name? (3) Has recruiting officer authority to change my name, or will he approve if I only cut off three last letters of my old name? Answer: Change should be made in civil court and the court's order would be authority for change by recruiting officer, who would enter the facts on the man's descriptive list.

T. H. asks: A man enlisted at the age of nineteen under an assumed name. On the day of his discharge can he inform the authorities of his right name and age without causing any trouble for himself? Answer: The case is one of fraudulent enlistment and punishable under court-martial; but if the misstatements were not made with criminal intent there may be a chance for clemency by the court which would consider the matter, if he should now present the facts through his C.O. To let the matter go, receive an honorable discharge and re-enlist under the assumed name would be but continuing the deception; while to re-enlist under the true name, at the age of nineteen, would still be fraudulent enlistment if he would state that he had not previously been in the Service.

J. J. O'B.—Your dates of enlistment appear to be incorrectly given and we cannot determine your correct period therefrom. However, unless you are now drawing first period pay you do not receive bonus on re-enlistment.

T. P. asks: Enlisted Nov. 23, 1907; discharged for convenience of Government Dec. 3, 1908, re-enlisting the same day; will be discharged Dec. 2, 1911. What enlistment period am I in and am I entitled to bonus pay? Answer: You are entitled to pay of first enlistment, and on re-enlistment within three months after discharge will receive bonus.

A READER.—A.R. 1387 provides that "both deposits and interest will be forfeited by desertion, but are exempt from forfeiture by sentence of court-martial and from liability for the soldier's debts."

A. W. F. asks: (1) What was the date of the San Francisco earthquake? (2) What troops were stationed at Presidio, Cal.? Answer: (1) April 18, 1906. (2) The troops available from the Presidio were I, K and M, 14th Cavalry; 1st, 9th and 24th Batteries of Field Artillery; 10th, 27th, 29th, 38th, 60th, 65th, 66th, 70th and 105th Companies of Coast Artillery and Co. B, Hospital Corps.

A. K. asks: (1) Where can I obtain a copy of the latest Manual of the Quartermaster's Department and the cost of same? (2) Where can I obtain information relating to the class of paper work and blank forms which a person is required to know if he desires to take the examination for post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A.? (3) Do General Orders Nos. 43 and 232, War Department, series of 1909, require that two separate letters be written in making the application for permission to take the examination for post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A., and through what channels would they be sent? (4) How soon will you be ready to furnish the Army Regulations containing the amendments of the same, up to and including Dec. 31, 1910? Answer: (1) Inquire through the channel. (2) The Non-Commissioned Officers' Manual, Moss, published by U.S. Infantry Association, Washington, D.C. (3) No duplicate required. See Par. 94, A.R.

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J. W. asks: "How do I stand on the list for foreign service?" Answer: Apply through the channel.

I. C. H.—Of the fifteen men who passed February, 1910, for post quartermaster sergeant, four had been appointed up to Dec. 1, 1910, and two others since. The results of the February, 1911, examinations may not be given out for several weeks. Last year's list of successful candidates came out in June.

S. U.—List of successful candidates for U.S.M.A. is published on another page.

W. C.—The 5th Infantry is still at Plattsburg Barracks. J. C. C. asks: Did the state of New York issue any medals for the Spanish-American War, and if so whom should you address to obtain same? Answer: Address Adjutant General, state of New York, Albany, N.Y.

### NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 14, 1911.

The dance given Friday by the commandant and officers of the navy yard, marine barracks and naval hospital, receiving ships Franklin and Richmond, was one of the largest and most brilliant events of the season. The sail loft over the yard gate was converted into a ballroom, being elaborately and beautifully decorated with palms and flags. The United States Navy Yard band furnished music for the dancing and at 11 o'clock a delightful buffet supper was served. Admiral and Mrs. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. Alfred Reynolds and Mrs. L. W. T. Waller received the guests.

One of the prettiest bridge parties of the season was given Wednesday by Mrs. L. W. T. Waller. First prize, a cloisonné vase, was won by Mrs. Jordan A. Pugh; second prize, a cloisonné bottle, Miss Dickman. Mrs. Wallington Hardy received the third, an ornament of carved mother-of-pearl, and the consolation, a pair of small cloisonné vases, was drawn by Mrs. A. M. Higgins. Tea was poured by Mrs. Joseph Walton, and those serving were Mrs. Harry L. Myers and Mrs. Reid.

Miss Elizabeth Marshall entertained Thursday at a beautiful luncheon as a farewell to Misses Katherine and Helen Du Bose. Violets and maidenhair fern made a lovely centerpiece, and the candles were shaded in green and silver. Natural four-leaf clovers were attached to the place-cards. Other guests were Mrs. W. M. Garton, Mrs. W. A. Marshall, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Alice Hibbett and Miss Elizabeth Babcock, of New Jersey.

Ensign T. J. Keleher, U.S.N., entertained on Thursday at dinner on board the U.S.S. Dubuque. Dr. and Mrs. James Henry Culpeper chaperoned and the guests included Miss Roberts McKay, of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Josephine Wrenn, Ensign and Mrs. Cutler and the officers of the ship.

Mrs. A. C. Dillingham entertained Wednesday at luncheon for Mrs. Floyd Hughes, Mrs. Howard Shield, Mrs. Leighton Hubbard, Mrs. C. Brooks Johnston, Mrs. Carey Weston, Mrs. Holt W. Page, Mrs. R. T. Thorp, Mrs. Wyndham Mayo, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Mrs. Frederick Killam and Mrs. Percy Stephenson.

Miss Margaret Van Patten entertained at a charming bridge Thursday in honor of Misses Kate and Helen Du Bose. The prizes, silk work-bags, were awarded Mrs. G. C. Rhoades, Mrs. A. B. Court, Miss Mary Hope, Miss Bessie Kelly and Miss Alice Hibbett. The guests of honor received dainty silk vanity bags. After bridge an informal tea was held. Miss Elizabeth Babcock, of New Jersey, was guest of honor at a dinner Friday given by Miss Margaret Parker. Cards followed, the guests including Miss Elizabeth Marshall, Miss Betty Galt, of Williamsburg; Messrs. George Foote, Edwin Bruce, Johnson Neely and Paymaster Lamar, U.S.N.

The junior officers of the U.S.S. Michigan entertained Friday at dinner before the dance. Mrs. James S. Barron chaperoned. Mrs. Alfred Reynolds entertained charmingly at luncheon Wednesday on board the U.S.S. Franklin for Mrs. John G. Quinby, Mrs. Richard Gamble, Mrs. William Du Bose, Mrs. Harry Bain, Mrs. Francis Chadwick, Madam Zulasky and Mrs. Talbot Truxton. The junior officers of the U.S.S. South Carolina entertained at dinner on Friday on board ship before the dance. Ensign and Mrs. Barnett chaperoned. Mrs. John G. Quinby entertained very delightfully but informally at bridge on Thursday. The prizes, silk stockings, were won by Mrs. James Y. Leigh and Mrs. Allen M. Cook.

Ensign Bradley, U.S.N., was host at a beautiful dinner on Sunday on board the U.S.S. Michigan for sixteen. Mrs. J. C. Chantry chaperoned. Lieut. Bingham, U.S.N., entertained Monday at tea on the U.S.S. Severn in honor of Miss Babcock. The guests included Miss Elizabeth Marshall, Miss Alice Hibbett, Miss Margaret Parker, Miss Babcock, Ensign and Mrs. Danenhower and the officers of the ship. Lieut. Chauncey Shackford and Lieutenant McMillen entertained at dinner Friday on the U.S.S. South Carolina prior to the dance. Dr. and Mrs. R. Bland Williams chaperoned, and their guests included Const. and Mrs. C. J. Chantry, Misses Carrie and Ena Voight, Miss Belle Heath and Miss Bessie Kelly.

Miss Winifred Rogers left Saturday to attend the Tuesday german in Baltimore. While in Baltimore Miss Rogers will be the guest of Miss Cornelia Patterson. Miss Alice Kelly, the guest of Mrs. Dupuy McCormick in Annapolis, returned home Monday. Miss Lisa Atkinson, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. A. M. Cook, at Fort Norfolk. Mrs. Eleanor Huntington Sales, of the University of Virginia, arrived Monday to visit Mrs. Charles Webster in Boiesevan avenue. Capt. N. C. Upshur, U.S.N., left Saturday to spend a week in New York with Mrs. Upshur. Miss Betty Galt, of Williamsburg, is the guest of Miss Margaret Parker. Miss Esther Byrnes, who has been the guest of Miss Virginia Cooke, is now visiting Capt. and Mrs. Parker in the navy yard.

### FORT WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, Md., Feb. 12, 1911.

At the Georgetown University indoor track meet, held in Washington Feb. 4, the Fort Washington relay team composed of Corporals Butler and Taylor and Privates Rentschman and Emerson, won second place, not third, as stated in last week's letter; and the Fort Myer team came out first.

The Tuesday Evening Bridge Club met this week with

Capt. and Mrs. Kelton, Mrs. Brown winning a leather photograph frame for a prize. On Thursday evening Capt. and Mrs. Kelton were dinner hosts for Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Major Waterhouse and Miss Payette. An amusing feature of the dinner was the comical limericks written on the back of each guest's place-card.

Miss Payette, the house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Brown, left on Friday for her home in Plattsburg, N.Y. Bernhardt and Sothorn and Marlowe in repertoire have been the unusually good attractions at the Washington theaters this week and nearly everybody on the post went to one or more of the plays. Mr. John Taylor, of the Sothorn-Marlowe company, spent the week at Fort Hunt as the guest of Lieut. S. H. McLeary.

An autopsy performed in Washington on the brain of "Spot," the 4th Company's dog, proved conclusively that he had died of hydrophobia. So all the loose dogs on the post have been shot and there is great mourning among the companies for their pets who had to be sacrificed.

### SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., Feb. 10, 1911.

Mr. Curtiss has selected North Island as the location of his big aeroplane factory. A number of Army and Navy officers are now taking lessons in aeronautics. Sunday Lieut. J. C. Walker, U.S.A., was a passenger on the new Curtiss hydro-aeroplane, with Mr. Curtiss at the helm. The machine flew around the cruiser California, giving the officers and sailors an exhibition of fancy soaring and dipping.

Mrs. Chauncey Thomas, wife of Rear Admiral Thomas, arrived at Hotel del Coronado Thursday. Brig. Gen. Frank Taylor, U.S.A., retired, will remain at the hotel all winter. Mrs. McManus and Mrs. Anderson were dinner guests Saturday of Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Fifty men under Lieut. George Rulien left for Fort Rosecrans Friday morning for camp on the boundary near Tia Juana. This is the third detachment to leave the post within the past week and the fort seems quite deserted. Lieut. M. H. Bowman, M.R.O., accompanied the troops.

Mrs. Anderson was the dinner guest of Mrs. McKay at the quarantine station Sunday.

The sailors from the U.S.S. Pennsylvania were defeated in a game of baseball Wednesday afternoon by the San Diego Bears, score 13 to 1. Friday the sailors from the South Dakota won their skill against the Bears.

A charming reception was given Wednesday afternoon on board the U.S.S. South Dakota by Mrs. Bennett, wife of Capt. F. M. Bennett. The deck was decorated with flags and bunting and dancing was indulged in, the band rendering delightful music. Delicious refreshments were served. A number of guests from San Diego and Army and Navy friends attended. With tennis, golf and polo, the Coronado Country Club grounds have been the center of attraction this week. Larned, Wayne, Bundy and McLaughlin played an exhibition match of tennis. The golf tournament resulted in George Sturges winning with 1 up in 36 holes from P. Thompson.

Achibald Palmer, a private in the 115th Company, committed suicide Tuesday night by hanging himself at the post hospital. It is thought this was due to a mental disturbance. The remains were shipped to his home in Missouri.

Capt. and Mrs. Ballinger entertained at dinner on board the U.S. revenue cutter Bear Sunday. The guests were Major and Mrs. McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Nason and Miss Nason and Mr. Ballinger. A visit to the California was paid later, from which a view of Curtiss's flight was witnessed. On Tuesday Mr. Harkness, the amateur aviator, successfully carried a message in his Antoinette monoplane from Major McManus at Fort Rosecrans to Lieut. George Rulien, who is at Tia Juana, a round trip of about fifty miles and the first flight of its kind to be made.

Mrs. Bennett entertained on board the U.S.S. South Dakota Thursday afternoon at four tables of bridge. Delicious refreshments were served; Mrs. Sebreu poured tea.

James B. Ord, son of the late Major J. T. Ord, of San Diego, has passed examination for entrance to West Point.

The revenue cutter Bear will sail in a few days for a short trip up the coast, touching at Santa Barbara. Following the reception on board the South Dakota last Wednesday Mrs. Charles Nash entertained with tea on board the revenue cutter Bear. Those present included Mrs. Ballinger, Mrs. Parmelee, Miss Burbeck, Miss Leovy, Miss Parmelee, Miss Graham, Miss Frevert, Captain Ballinger, Messrs. Nash, Wheeler, Bayliss, Johnson and Jones.

Mrs. Ballinger and Mrs. Grey entertained at the Ashford last Tuesday evening with a delightful musicale. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Nash, Capt. and Mrs. Nesmith, Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd, Misses Leovy, Parmelee, Burbeck and Graham and the Messrs. Bayliss, Johnson, Jones and Wheeler. Last Tuesday Mrs. Rulien, Mrs. Lohr, Miss Hunter and Chaplain Hunter visited our camp at Tia Juana. Mrs. Rulien, with Lieut. and Mrs. Hinkle, made the trip to Tia Juana Friday.

A company of bluejackets, also one of marines from each ship now in harbor, under command of Major Hill, are in camp at Coronado. The sailors thoroughly enjoy this shore duty after their long cruise at sea.

### PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY.

Presidio of Monterey, Cal., Feb. 9, 1911.

The new assembly hall designated for the amusement and recreation of the enlisted men was formally turned over to them at a grand inaugural reception and ball given by the officers to the enlisted men Tuesday evening. Over 300 invitations were issued by those on the committee; Coms. Sergt. E. W. Elliott, president; Battalion Sergt. Major J. J. Cody, secretary; Sergt. Joseph Pfeiffer, Sergt. T. S. Cook, Pvt. A. J. Simons, Pvt. T. J. Everham and Musician F. C. Howard, all 8th Inf. Flugs, bunting and a profusion of flowers were used in decorating, and the 8th Infantry orchestra played. The grand march was led by Col. and Mrs. Mason, with the other officers and ladies in line.

Mrs. Wilford Twyman entertained the Ladies' Five Hundred Club Thursday afternoon and three additional guest tables. Capt. W. L. Reed relieved the congested quarter company by kindly volunteering to share quarters with Capt. Murray Baldwin; Captain Dolph and family occupying quarters vacated by Captain Reed, leaving a vacant house for Captain Christie. Mrs. F. H. Kalde entertained Saturday at an informal bridge party for Mrs. Palen. After a most pleasant few months in the East Mrs. Clara Moller returned several days ago. Capt. A. L. Christie and his bride arrived yesterday from their honeymoon. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown on Saturday gave a tea to guests of a riding party, given in honor of Mrs. Brown's sister, Miss Berry. Others invited were Miss Weir, Miss Warner, Miss Botsche, Miss Pickering, Miss Smith, Lieutenants Rhinehardt, Barton, McCleave, Baker, Jones, Baird, Watson, Ord, Minnigerode, Sears and Captain Pickering.

Capt. W. L. Reed is sick with a severe cold. Major and Mrs. W. K. Wright have returned from Mare Island. Friends of Mrs. Broisus regret her expected departure for Washington, D.C. Elizabeth Merriman has been quite ill with a severe case of poison oak.

Battalion Sergt. Major Hecox left this week for San Francisco to take preliminary examination for appointment as second lieutenant.

As a fitting climax to two days' entertainment the party of 100 Fresno excursionists were given a banquet at Hotel del Monte Monday evening; 250 persons sat down to the banquet, many from the Presidio, including a large number of ladies. During the evening two beautiful vocal solos were rendered



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by Miss Pickering. Three tally-ho coaches containing the Fresno excursionists drove out for the Monday afternoon concert and battalion parade.

Capt. W. F. Creary left to-day for San Francisco for temporary duty as quartermaster of the transport Buford during its voyage to Honolulu and return. Mrs. and Miss Creary will remain here. Major P. G. Wales is in San Francisco on a short leave and is at Hotel St. Francis.

The U.S.S. West Virginia spent Tuesday here en route to San Diego.

A camp of instruction for the officers of the National Guard of California will be held at this post from June 11 to 18. Major W. K. Wright has been detailed as commandant and chief instructor. Dr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth were hosts at dinner Thursday at their home in Monterey in compliment to Capt. W. F. Creary.

### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 11, 1911.

Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, accompanied by Major Robert L. Hirst, Gen. Staff, and Major A. W. Kimball, Q.M. Dept., were in El Paso this week on their way to Douglas and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to take charge of the United States troops in that section who are guarding the border. While in El Paso they went over the situation with Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 23d Inf., post commander, and visited the U.S. troops at old Fort Bliss, which is directly opposite the insurrecto camp in Mexico, where a skirmish took place between the latter and the Mexican troops this week.

The 3d Squadron, 4th Cav., under command of Capt. John O'Shea, from Fort Meade, S.D., consisting of eight officers, a surgeon and 351 men, arrived at the post the first of the week and immediately on detouring marched to their respective stations at Pelea, N.M.; Ysleta, Texas; Fabens, Texas, and Washington Park, El Paso. Two troops of the 4th Cavalry, to be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., during the trouble in Mexico, passed through El Paso the first of the week.

Col. John L. Clem, Q.M. Dept., stationed at San Antonio, was at the post this week on his annual tour of inspection. During his stay he was called on to visit Colonel Tambourel, commandant of the Juarez garrison, to explain that the present "aviation meet" in El Paso had nothing to do with the present warfare in Mexico, as threats to have the Mexican federal soldiers fire on the aviators if they crossed above the river into Mexico had been delivered to the manager by John M. Romagnay, French vice-consul in El Paso. The Mexican commandant, however, discredited any intention of firing on the bird-men.

Mrs. Hilden Olin, wife of Captain Olin, left last week for New York to the latter's relatives. William Jennings Bryan was a visitor in El Paso this week. Col. A. C. Sharpe was among guests at an elaborate banquet given in Mr. Bryan's honor.

The aeroplane offered by Robert Collier for the use of the Government during the present disturbance along the border is expected to reach El Paso the first of the week.

### FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., Feb. 14, 1911.

Miss Josephine Eddy, of Indianapolis, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Helmick on Friday and Saturday. Dr. E. F. McCampbell, professor of bacteriology at Ohio State University, was a week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry R. Beery.

Co. B, 10th Inf., leaves here about Feb. 15 for Fort Thomas, Ky., to look out for government property upon the withdrawal of the 2d Infantry. The company will return when its presence at Fort Thomas is no longer necessary. The 2d Infantry leaves the latter part of the month for Honolulu and it is the intention to abandon Fort Thomas as a garrisoned post and appoint caretakers to look after it. The following officers will go with Co. B: Capt. E. L. D. Breckinridge, Lieuts. F. B. Eastman and E. G. Beuret.

Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts left Wednesday for Culver Military Academy, to pay them a visit to instruct members of the faculty in the manner of conducting the War Game. Mrs. James B. Gowen entertained at bridge Monday night for Mrs. H. A. Greene, Mrs. R. G. Caldwell and Miss Lily Blackford. Captain Gowen, Colonel Greene, Lieutenants Caldwell and White joined the party for a delicious supper. Mrs. Robert G. Caldwell entertained at luncheon Tuesday in honor of Mrs. Charles Noble of Indianapolis, and Miss Bessie Craney. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Moon, who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. F. B. Eastman, for several months, left Tuesday for Charleston, S.C., to be the guests of Paym. and Mrs. Alvin Hovey-King, U.S.N. Mrs. Hovey-King was Miss Lillian Moon. Capt. and Mrs. Helmick entertained at dinner Friday in honor of their guest, Miss Josephine Eddy. Others present were Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Marshburn and Lieut. A. J. White. Mrs. Ross L. Bush entertained at bridge Monday night for Mesdames Morlan, White, Helmick, Schoeffel, Forbes, Cron and Coleman. After the War Game was over Captains Bush, Schoeffel and Coleman and Lieutenants Conry and Cron joined the party and a delicious supper was served. Major James H. Frier left Tuesday for Columbus, O., to attend the annual meeting of the National Guard Association of Ohio and to deliver a lecture on "Officers' Camps of Instruction." Several other Army officers will deliver lectures.

The semi-monthly dance of the enlisted men was held in the post hall on Wednesday and a large number attended. The music was by the regimental orchestra, conducted by Sergeant Yeager.

Col. and Mrs. Greene entertained at dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Mayes, Miss Margaret Breckinridge, of Washington; Miss Virginia Gerhardt, Miss Gertrude Morlan, Lieuts. L. C. Rockwell, J. H. Stutsman and F. B. Carrithers. Capt. J. B. Gowen and F. W. Coleman were luncheon guests of Capt. Paul Comstock, of Richmond, Ind., on Saturday, at the Claypool. The second formal hop was given Friday by the Officers' Hop Association, the large hall being appropriately decorated with flags and colors. The guests were received by Major and Mrs. Gerhardt, Capt. and Mrs. Bush, Capt. and Mrs. Owen and Lieut. and Mrs. Marshburn. Refreshments were served and the hop was largely attended. Capt. and Mrs. Mayes entertained at dinner Friday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gay, of Indianapolis. Others

present were Miss Burlinson, Miss Morian, Miss Gerhardt, Miss Frier, Lieutenants Stutesman, Eichelberger, Kennedy and Carrithers. The party attended the hop.

Mrs. Donald McDonald, of Fort Wayne, Ind., sister of Lieut. E. G. Beuret, and Miss Clara Beuret, is the guest of Lieut. and Miss Beuret for two weeks. Lieut. Gordon Catts left Saturday for Fort Leavenworth to take examination for promotion. He has served with the 10th Infantry since graduating from the Military Academy in 1904. Mr. B. W. Morian, father of Mrs. John B. Schoeffel, who has been visiting Capt. and Mrs. Schoeffel, left Saturday for his home in Fredonia, N.Y. Mrs. Morian and Miss Gertrude will remain several weeks longer. Mr. Larz Whitcomb, of Indianapolis, was the dinner guest Friday of Col. and Mrs. Greene, and later at the hop. Mr. John B. McLaren, of Glendale, O., was the week-end guest of Lieut. L. C. Rockwell. Miss Nancy Perry, of Indianapolis, was the guest of Miss Frances Rockwell and Miss Elizabeth Little on Friday for the dance. Miss Florence Malott and Miss Katharine Barnett were guests of Col. and Mrs. Greene on Friday and Saturday. Col. and Mrs. Greene had as dinner guests Friday Miss Malott, Miss Barnett, Mrs. Gowen, Lieutenants Hitt and Gaston and Mr. Larz Whitcomb.

Co. B clinched the lead, for the time being, in the 10th Infantry Bowling League last week by winning thirteen out of the fifteen games played. The leaders blanked Co. F, also the E's and the C's, and Cos. A and L dropped the odd game to the B's. Co. G held second place, but dropped two games to the band, while they won three in a row from the D's. The band now games behind the second team, by winning three straights from Co. L and two from Co. G. High team totals were 894 and 874. Gibson, of Co. F, won the W. A. Walker weekly prize with 245. As Co. B goes to Fort Thomas on Feb. 15 they have been bowling every day to complete their schedule. Following is the standing to date with games won, lost and percentage: Co. B, 50, 10, .833; Co. G, 36, 12, .750; band, 34, 14, .708; Co. D, 27, 18, .600; Co. C, 27, 21, .562; Co. F, 25, 23, .521; Co. L, 23, 25, .479; Co. E, 20, 25, .444; Co. I, 19, 29, .396; Co. H, 19, 29, .396; Co. K, 15, 33, .313; Co. M, 19, 35, .322.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Feb. 9, 1911.

Mrs. Robert S. Dougherty and Mrs. Clarence H. Knight and children and maid, who have been the guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster, at Aloah Lodge, have gone to Fort Sheridan to spend a month with their sister, Mrs. Burt W. Phillips.

The concert given at Pope Hall Saturday night by the members of the faculty of the Kansas City Conservatory of Music was far superior to anything which has ever before been given here.

Co. A, Signal Corps, commanded by Captain Cruikshank, Lieut. A. E. Jeunet and Lieut. W. H. Smith, left Monday for El Paso, Texas, by special train. The detachment will be on a complete war footing; two wireless telegraph outfits, field trains and other equipment were taken.

Cases of measles appeared in the families of Major E. L. Munson, Med. Corps, and Lieut. Benjamin F. Ristine, 13th Inf., in the past week. Capt. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., leaves Feb. 20 for a visit among relatives previous to sailing for the Philippines in April. Capt. James Bourke, Med. Corps, and Mrs. Bourke leave shortly for Fort Crockett, Texas.

Mrs. J. D. Robertson has gone to Mobile, Ala., to visit Capt. and Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. The officers of the Engineer mess, including Capt. Douglas MacArthur, Lieut. Thomas DeW. Milling and Leighton Powell, entertained at a handsome dinner Monday for Major and Mrs. John Murtagh, Miss Meredith, Ellis, Thomas, Mary Duke, of Kansas City; Virginia Tarr, Miss Cary, of Cincinnati, O.; Miss Patterson, of Omaha, Neb.; Miss Lydia Fuller, Mr. Blain and Mr. Edgerton, of Atlanta, Ga.

Dental Surgeon Samuel H. Leslie, U.S.A., has gone to Monticello, Ark., to visit his old home. Col. R. H. R. Longborough, 13th Inf., has left for a three weeks' visit in the East. Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Clark entertained informally at dinner Monday for their daughter Jeanette. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Stewart, Mrs. Partello, Lieutenant Wadsworth and Dr. Gentry.

The Army Y.M.C.A. second team, defeated the Bonner Springs High School basketball five Saturday night at the post by a score of 35 to 13.

Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur Hazelton Carter and Lieut. Douglas Potts, aide-de-camp to General Potts, were week-end guests in Kansas City, Mo., of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bovard. Mrs. Duncan, wife of Major Duncan, has arrived at the post. Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger, 13th Inf., have left for a visit with relatives previous to sailing for the Philippines in April. Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson are on a short visit with Captain Johnson's relatives in Columbia, Mo. Mrs. Welsh was hostess at a delightful bridge party Friday. Capt. and Mrs. Frazier were dinner hosts Tuesday in honor of Major and Mrs. Walker. Mrs. Stuart, wife of Major Stuart, C.E., entertained with a handsomely appointed tea for Mrs. Duncan, being assisted by Mrs. Joseph Kuhn, Mrs. Walker, Miss Jervey and the Misses Fuller. Mrs. J. L. Corbet entertained the Social Hour Club Wednesday; leader, Mrs. Walter Brown, from Linton, Ind. Mrs. Farand Sayre informally entertained a few friends Friday with a five hundred party in compliment of Mrs. G. B. Duncan and Mrs. R. D. Walsh.

Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins entertained informally Thursday afternoon to meet Miss Miller, sister of Mrs. William Nichols. Mrs. Walker was bridge hostess Wednesday for Mrs. Stuart and others. Capt. and Mrs. William Cruikshank entertained Saturday with an enjoyable dinner party. A Kensington given by Mrs. C. Milton Miller and Miss Miller, mother and sister of Mrs. J. R. Lindsay, of the garrison, was a pleasant affair Wednesday, attended by Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger, Mrs. Fassett, Miss Alice Fassett, Mrs. S. J. Sutherland and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay. Musical contributions were made by Miss Alice Fassett, Mrs. S. J. Sutherland, Mrs. Ben Schakelford and Mrs. J. R. Lindsay.

Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Normoyle, Mrs. Robert Walsh and Mrs. Joseph Kuhn attended "The Chocolate Soldier" performance at the Willis Wood, Kansas City.

#### PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Feb. 10, 1911.

The officers of the yard gave a delightful dance in the sail loft Thursday evening. In the receiving line were Mrs. V. L. Cottman, wife of the commandant, Mrs. George B. Bradshaw and Mrs. George Brown, jr. The guests other than from the yard included officers from the cruiser Colorado, and their ladies; also Misses Ghiradelli and Meigs from San Francisco, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette on the U.S.S. Philadelphia; Miss Ruth Franklin, of Fort Worden, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds; Miss Miriam Brown, of Tacoma, guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Forbes; Miss Jennie Withers, of Seattle, guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold; Dr. Hill and Lieutenant Ottoson, of Fort Ward.

Mrs. C. A. Doyen has organized a dancing club for the little people, to meet each Saturday afternoon at Mrs. Robertson's.

In honor of her guests, Misses Corona Ghiradelli and Catherine Meigs, of San Francisco, Mrs. L. C. Bertolette gave a reception and tea on board the U.S.S. Philadelphia Wednesday. Pink carnations and pink shaded candles with huckleberry branches were used profusely. Mrs. George Brown, jr., poured tea and Mrs. Bradshaw coffee. Mrs. Robertson and Mrs. Griswold served punch. Miss Withers, of Seattle, and Miss Alice Ruth Doyen assisted in entertaining.

Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw entertained at dinner Sunday,

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complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. L. C. Bertolette, Miss Meigs and Miss Ghiradelli. Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Robertson entertained at Sunday dinner for Capt. Frank Lord and Mr. Tom Anderson, of Seattle. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. Robertson were hosts at a chafing-dish party for Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette, Miss Meigs, Miss Ghiradelli, Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. H. M. Brown and Lieut. C. K. Jones.

Paymr. and Mrs. Brown entertained Capt. and Mrs. Low, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette and Naval Center, and Mrs. Beares at dinner Saturday evening. Mrs. Reed, of Seattle, was the guest of Mrs. L. C. Bertolette Tuesday. Complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Low, Comdr. and Mrs. Bradshaw entertained a number at dinner Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. Robertson gave a dinner Friday for Capt. W. A. Gill, of the Colorado, Capt. and Mrs. Low, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Paymr. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Bertolette and Mrs. H. M. Brown. Paymr. and Mrs. George Brown, jr., entertained at dinner Feb. 4 for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and Lieut. and Mrs. Holland Smith.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. M. Griswold entertained at bridge whist Friday evening for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. T. S. Wilson, Miss Meigs, Miss Ghiradelli, Miss Withers, Miss Miriam Brown, Lieutenant Heffley, Ensigns Waddell and Botsford. Lieut. and Mrs. Griswold entertained at a delightful little dinner Wednesday for Paymr. and Mrs. Brown and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. McDowell.

The minstrel club of the U.S.S. Colorado gave a successful entertainment at Rex Theater, Feb. 8, for the benefit of the Bremerton Division, Washington Naval Militia. The marines at the barracks have issued four hundred invitations for a minstrel show and dance in the sail loft at the navy yard on the evening of Washington's Birthday.

Five hundred Springfield rifles of the 1903 model arrived at the yard Thursday to equip the garrison.

C. M. Simmers, assistant naval constructor at the yard for nearly six years, promoted to the rank of naval constructor and ordered to duty as assistant to the supervising constructor, Camden, N.J., will be within thirty miles of the home of his parents at Phoenixville, Pa. Mr. Simmers and family leave here March 1.

The battleship Oregon is to be placed in commission March 15 and her officers are being assigned to her. Mr. Cranford, representing the Westinghouse Machinery Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., arrived Tuesday to install the Parsons turbines in the central power plant.

C. F. Graff, contractor for the \$260,000 storehouse and pier 8, costing \$75,000, has been awarded the contract for the new oilhouse, for which \$30,000 was appropriated. His bid was \$26,400.

The gunners' mates of the Ordnance Department of the Colorado have taken the Fryett cottage in Bremerton for temporary club quarters.

Wilmore E. Adams, secretary of the international committee Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., and Mr. Wilcox, of the Seattle Y.M.C.A., are in Bremerton, with a view to establishing a naval Y.M.C.A. near the Puget Sound yard. They hope to lease a building and raise funds for the maintenance of the Association for one year, by which time they propose to have a suitable home erected, large enough to provide accommodations for several hundred men.

#### FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Feb. 12, 1911.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price, formerly of the 28th Infantry, but now of the 23d, are guests of Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell until Tuesday, when they leave for Fort Bliss, Texas, for station. Mrs. Isaac Catlin, the guest of her son, Capt. George de Grasse Catlin, has left for New York, to spend a few months with relatives. Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth to spend ten days with Major Griffith, who is attending school there. Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser left Tuesday for Tiffin, Ohio, where Mrs. Gasser was called by the sudden death of her brother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Rogers entertained Thursday at dinner in honor of Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer. Lieut. Harry B. Etter, M.C., returned Thursday from Pennsylvania. Capt. George de Grasse Catlin entertained Friday at dinner for six. Mrs. James B. Henry and daughter, Elizabeth, left Thursday for Leavenworth, to be guests of Mrs. Henry's parents, Major and Mrs. McClaughray, of the Federal Prison.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde L. Eastman entertained Friday at lunch for Major Walter H. Gordon, of St. Paul, and Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer. Mrs. James A. Lynch entertained at a musicale and tea Wednesday in honor of Captain Lynch's mother, Madame Lynch, when the other guests were Mesdames Howard, Loud, Lutz, Bjornstad, Merrill, Campbell, Henry, Moreno, Richardson, Parker, Cooper and Everett; Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Campbell assisted Mrs. Lynch. Mrs. John S. Loud entertained Tuesday at dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry, Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker en-

tertained Tuesday at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price. Mrs. John S. Loud on Wednesday gave a dinner for Capt. and Mrs. John M. Campbell and Capt. and Mrs. Samuel A. Price.

Lieut. and Mrs. Hugh A. Parker are entertaining this evening (Sunday), at dinner for eight. Lieut. and Mrs. Gideon Williams, who have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lorenzo D. Gasser, have taken quarters 10, Infantry post. Lieut. Col. Edward H. Plummer entertained Monday evening at a box party at the Metropolitan. St. Paul followed by supper at Carling's for Capt. and Mrs. Lewis M. Koehler, Lieut. and Mrs. James B. Henry, Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz and Mrs. Thomas W. Griffith.

Mrs. Hugh A. Parker leaves Thursday for a two months' visit with relatives in New York, Pittsburg, Atlantic City and Annapolis. The officers and ladies gave an informal hop Friday evening in the gymnasium. Lieut. and Mrs. Benjamin McClellan, who have spent four months at Lexington, Mass., will return Wednesday to the garrison. The officers' dancing club will give its fourth formal dancing party on Feb. 21, instead of 22. Mrs. William J. Lutz entertained Tuesday afternoon at a sewing bee in honor of Mrs. Samuel A. Price.

Major Edward A. Kreger, formerly captain in the 28th Infantry, has been promoted to major in the Judge Advocate General's Department of Denver, Colo. Lieut. and Mrs. George T. Everett entertained Monday at dinner for six. Dr. and Mrs. George L. Mason on Tuesday gave a charming bridge party, the honors going to Capt. and Mrs. Otho W. B. Farr.

#### SAN DIEGO.

San Diego, Cal., Feb. 9, 1911.

Rear Admiral Uriel Sobree, U.S.N., retired, and Mrs. Sobree are having plans prepared for a \$10,000 residence to be erected in Coronado. The site gives a commanding view of the ocean, and Hotel del Coronado is but a few blocks distant. Miss Ottola Nesmith, daughter of Capt. Otto Nesmith, U.S.A., retired, has left for an extended trip through the East. She will first visit Omaha where her father was stationed for a time and will later go to Washington D.C., and New York. She expects to be absent about three months. Registered at Hotel del Coronado are Lieut. John Rodgers, U.S.N., Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Blue, Ensign and Mrs. Randolph P. Scudder, Surg. and Mrs. Charles F. Sterne, Ensign and Mrs. Ralph R. Stewart, Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Pond, Miss Elizabeth K. Pond, Paymr. Rishworth Nicholson, Major C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C., Paymr. James S. Beecher.

Three hundred and fifty sailors and marines from the cruisers California, South Dakota and Pennsylvania are in camp at Coronado. In honor of the commanding officer of the fleet, the camp has been named Camp Thomas. Major C. S. Hill, U.S.M.C., is in command. Problems of attack and defense will be worked out during the encampment.

John Jackson, chief yeoman of the cruiser South Dakota, is confined on board that vessel, charged with appropriating government funds. His arrest preyed upon the mind of his young wife, and she has committed suicide at her room in a local hotel by taking muriatic acid.

In a game of baseball yesterday afternoon the San Diego Bears defeated the team from the cruiser Pennsylvania by a score of 13 to 1. To-morrow afternoon the South Dakota nine play the Bears, and an interesting game is promised. Glenn H. Currier, who is now conducting an aviation school on North Island, with Army and Navy officers as pupils, has taken a three years' lease on so much of North Island as he may wish to use in his operations, and will establish a plant for the manufacture of his aeroplanes. He already has about ten skilled workmen here.

In a cutter race on Sunday the crew from the South Dakota defeated that from the California by less than a half length. The coxswains were Sergts. C. A. Campbell and A. Dickerson, for the respective teams.

#### JOLO NOTES.

Angur Barracks, Jolo, P.I., Dec. 17, 1910.

Since our last letter there have been very many changes in the garrison. To the surprise of everyone, orders were received for the headquarters, 3d Infantry, to return to Zamboanga. (General Pershing is to be absent for some time from the department and Colonel Woodbury will assume command.) Headquarters, 1st Battalion, with Cos. A and B, were ordered to Camp Overton; Cos. C and D to Malabang; headquarters and 3d Squadron, 2d Cav., coming to Jolo. By the change we have lost Col. T. C. Woodbury, Major L. J. Hearn, Capt. W. R. Sample, W. P. Jackson, R. C. Langdon, Paul Giddings, Lieuts. R. I. Rees, H. Hossfeld, J. W. Everington, R. B. Clark, Ralph Dickinson, L. A. Kunig and M. O. French,

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all of the 3d Infantry (Chaplain H. S. Smith remained at Augur Barracks). But we have gained Col. Frank West, Capt. Joseph S. Herron, Edward L. King, Leslie A. I. Chapman, Lieuts. Oscar A. McGee, James E. Abbott, Edward R. Coppock, Raymond S. Bamberger, Walter H. Rodney, Charles McH. Eby, James A. Mars and Veterinarian William V. Lusk.

Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav., Governor of the District of St. Louis, gave a very pretty dinner in honor of Judge and Mrs. Gale at the officers' mess, at which the members of the departing staff were present: Colonel Woodbury, Capt. and Mrs. Sample, Capt. and Mrs. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. Langdon and Chaplain Smith. The 2d Cavalry gave a despedida in honor of the officers and ladies of the 3d, who were going away. Elaborate refreshments were served.

Troop C, 2d Cav., under the command of Capt. James M. Burroughs, made an expedition to the opposite side of the island and succeeded in capturing a notorious Moro outlaw and his band, who since his escape from jail some months ago had committed serious depredations.

Mrs. Hamilton Smith and children, Mrs. Whipple and son are at Baguio. Mrs. Smith, wife of the Chaplain, and daughter, Estelle, have returned from a six months' visit to Japan. Dr. Robert H. Mills, with Mrs. Mills, has taken station at Jolo.

Our skating rink, the construction of which has occupied the Chaplain for a long time, is now completed and is thronged nightly by the enlisted men. It fills a long-felt want, as there was absolutely nothing for the men to do in the evenings.

The Thanksgiving dinners were excellent in all the organizations, but the one provided at the hospital, especially worthy of mention. The immense "turtle" arrived under its own motive power, for with its flippers tied to long ropes it was dumped out of a vinta into deep water and compelled to swim to the hospital, which stands on the edge of the Sulu sea. The menu follows: Oyster cocktails, turtle soup, Victoria soup (croustons), radishes, baked red snapper, butter sauce, Saratoga chips, roast turkey, oyster dressing, giblet gravy, mashed potatoes, cranberry sauce, creamed corn, escalloped oysters, mango chutney, gherkins, pickled cauliflower, spinach with eggs, fruit punch, Maraschino cherries, shrimp salad, olives, green gage plum pie, squash pie, coffee, ice cream, lady fingers, Jacob's crackers, cream cheese, Roquefort cheese, Swiss milk, coffee, iced tea, cigars, Pall Mall cigarettes.

On Dec. 15 a reception and dance was given in honor of the new arrivals by the officers and ladies already stationed here.

Further re-enforcements being needed Troop B, 2d Cav., Capt. Clyde E. Hawkins and Lieut. George W. Beavers, left to-day on the Liscum for Davao.

## HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 27, 1911.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Montgomery M. Macomb reached here on the Sherman on Jan. 12 and are at Young's Hotel for the present. Tuesday morning, Jan. 24, General Macomb received all of the officers of the 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., stationed at Kahauiki reservation. Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., as post commander, made the presentations. Among those present were Capt. R. W. Mearns and W. H. H. Chapman, Lieuts. J. S. McCleery, J. A. Rogers, W. B. Graham, A. M. Pardee, A. W. Chilton and G. O. Bowen, all 20th Inf.; Major J. M. Kennedy and Lieuts. W. H. Smith and E. K. Johnstone, Med. Corps. General Macomb was attended by his aid, Lieut. Frank M. Andrews, 8th Cav. The new Brigadier General for these islands has been most hospitably received not only by the Service, but by the resident population, and his sensible, kindly and attractive individuality has impressed everyone.

The Governor and Mrs. Walter F. Frear entertained at a beautiful dinner Tuesday of last week in compliment to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Walter C. Cowles, U.S.N., the new commandant of the naval station here. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles are a delightful social acquisition. Another recent arrival at the navy yard is Paymr. H. E. Stevens, who has succeeded P.A. Paymr. John R. Hornberger, Paymr. and Mrs. Stevens have taken a bungalow on Nuuanu avenue, Honolulu.

Mrs. Fred W. Foster, of Leilehua reservation, gave a beautifully appointed luncheon in compliment to Mrs. Charles W. Stewart, wife of Lieutenant Stewart, 5th Cav. The color scheme was lavender. To meet the guest of honor were Mrs. C. O. Walcott, jr.; Mrs. F. J. Koester, Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Mrs. R. M. Barton, Mrs. C. F. Morse and Mrs. F. F. Roberts. Bridge was played, Mrs. Stewart making high score and Mrs. Koester consolation.

The 2d Battalion, 20th Inf., who will in March complete their fourth year at the Kahauiki reservation, anticipate returning to the United States in July. At the time Major Samuel W. Dunning, 20th Inf., will transfer with Major William P. Burnham, 7th Inf., of the General Staff, stationed at Omaha, Neb. Major Dunning, as commander at Fort Shafter, has a most excellent account to make of his time spent here.

Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., of Schofield Barracks, entertained on a delightful journey around the island of Oahu for Capt. and Mrs. C. O. Walcott, jr., Lieut. and Mrs. C. W. Stewart and Lieut. C. S. Hoyt. Mrs. Haight, wife of Capt. Charles S. Haight, 5th Cav., is a welcome addition at

Schofield Barracks, having arrived on the S.S. Manchuria. Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester spent a day with Capt. and Mrs. William H. Winters at the Kamehameha schools, Honolulu, where Captain Winters, 3d Cav., is serving a long detail as military instructor.

The Post Bridge Club of Schofield Barracks was entertained by Mrs. Koester; Mrs. Frederick W. Foster, Mrs. E. A. Sturges, Mrs. O. C. Walcott, jr., Mrs. A. W. Hanson, Mrs. C. W. Stewart, Mrs. C. F. Morse, Mrs. Edward Hart and Mrs. E. M. Barton answered to roll-call, and Mrs. Sturges made high score. Mrs. George C. Bowen entertained at a pretty luncheon at Fort Shafter during the week in compliment to Miss Cartwright, sister of the wife of Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf. Among guests were Mrs. S. W. Dunning, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Pardee, Mrs. W. H. Smith, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. E. K. Johnstone, Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman and Mrs. E. J. Spaulding, of Honolulu.

At the last reception given by the Governor and Mrs. Frear Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles assisted. Mrs. Pardee was hostess at a bridge dinner at Fort Shafter last week for Major and Mrs. Dunning, Mrs. Marix, Mrs. Winters, Capt. Arthur T. Marix, U.S.M.C., Captain Winters and Lieut. A. M. Pardee. Bridge was played after dinner. Mrs. Arthur T. Marix, wife of Captain Marix, U.S.M.C., entertained at a charming bridge club luncheon at her home on Kianan street. Mrs. W. H. Winters captured first prize and Mrs. Smith second. Mrs. F. Ramsey, Mrs. Pardee Mrs. A. B. Putnam, Mrs. W. H. H. Chapman, Mrs. Shedy and others were present. Lieut. L. H. Watkins, C.E., is map making in the field near Haleiwa Hotel, Oahu; Mrs. Watkins is with him. Among recent welcome additions at Schofield Barracks are Mrs. Gregory and little Miss Katharine Gregory, wife and daughter of Lieut. D. D. Gregory, 5th Cav. Mrs. Gregory has been visiting her family in Texas. Mrs. E. D. Scales, mother of Capt. Wallace B. Scales, 5th Cav., and of Mrs. Gregory, and her young daughter, Miss Scales, are welcome additions to the social life of the post.

The transport Dix arrived Saturday, Jan. 21, after a trip of thirteen days from Seattle. Although encountering rough seas and adverse winds the ship behaved so beautifully that not a single horse was lost en route. Lieut. Arthur L. Bump, 25th Inf., is a popular ship's officer. The Dix left Honolulu on Jan. 25 for Manila, P.I.

Honolulu, H.T., Jan. 31, 1911.

Last week Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Payson gave a dinner in compliment to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Macomb at their home in Honolulu, which proved a delightful affair. Capt. William H. Winters, 3d Cav., military instructor at the Kamehameha schools of Honolulu, deserves much credit for the soldierly appearance, bearing and drilling of this large school for Hawaiian boys. The uniforms are gray cloth trimmed with broad black braid, with a neat cap, officers' shape. Capt. and Mrs. Winters, with their two young daughters, live in the schools' ample grounds, in an attractive tropical bungalow. Miss Cartwright, sister of the wife of Lieut. William B. Graham, 20th Inf., of Fort Shafter, is a guest at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham.

The Service generally will remember the building now occupied by the Y.M.C.A. of Honolulu, on the corner of Hotel and Alakea streets. The Y.M.C.A. are building a new home on the opposite corner, and the old site was sold at auction on Jan. 13 to the Elks for \$29,000. The Elks propose to erect a \$100,000 clubhouse on this site. The new Y.M.C.A. now in course of erection is of reinforced concrete. This Association does much work among the Army and Navy men here.

Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, of Leilehua, entertained at dinner for Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. Edward A. Sturges. Capt. and Mrs. Sturges gave a dinner on Saturday, and later, with their guests, attended the post hop. Lieut. and Mrs. Ralph M. Parker, Lieut. John G. Quekemyer, Dr. Walter O. Howell and Lieut. Harry Pfeil were of this pleasant party. Capt. John M. Jenkins, 5th Cav., has as his guest Judge Eddy, of South Carolina. Mrs. Falls, wife of Capt. Moor N. Falls, depot Q.M. at Honolulu, who has been confined to her room by a sprained knee, will probably go to the Coast on the transport Logan.

Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Orton entertained at dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Sturges, Capt. and Mrs. Walcott, Mr. Walter Schaeffer and Lieut. John Millikin, at Schofield Barracks. After the post hop on Saturday Lieut. and Mrs. Parker gave an "after hop dinner" for Major and Mrs. Wallace De Witt, Capt. and Mrs. F. J. Koester, Lieut. and Mrs. W. C. Christy, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Dockery, Lieutenant Rodney, Sloan, Quekemyer and Pfeil. Lieut. Sloan Dock, 5th Cav., has arrived at Leilehua from Fort Duchesne, Utah. Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Winnia, 5th Cav., entertained at dinner Saturday for Lieut. and Mrs. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Faulkner, Lieutenants Lewis and Pfeil. Later all attended the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Charles F. Morse, of Schofield Barracks, will return to the mainland early in February. Lieut. and Mrs. Daniel D. Gregory gave a delightful 5th Cavalry "at home" for Capt. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. and Miss Scales, Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Scales, Capt. Chalmers G. Hall and Mr. W. S. Schaeffer. Mrs. Albert U. Faulkner gave a charming old-fashioned sewing party Jan. 24 for Mrs. Robert Van Agnew, Mrs. W. C. Christy, Mrs. G. B. Rodney and Mrs. R. M. Parker. Another delightful dinner at Schofield Barracks was given by Major and Mrs. Frederick W. Foster in compliment to Major George Bell, jr., I.G. Those to meet the guest of honor were Lieut. Col. Homer W. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Edward P. Orton and Capt. and Mrs. N. F. McClure.

Mrs. R. M. Parker entertained the Wednesday Bridge Club at Schofield Barracks last week. The guests were Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Walcott, Mrs. Orton, Mrs. Koester, Mrs. Gregory, Mrs. Morse, Mrs. Scales, Mrs. Winnia, Mrs. Dorsey, Mrs. Dockery, Mrs. Faulkner and Mrs. Haight. Mrs. Koester won high score and Mrs. Faulkner was second. Mrs. N. F. McClure entertained at bridge on Jan. 26 for Mrs. Walcott and Mrs. Dockery.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1911.

Mrs. Menoher gave an informal luncheon for Mrs. Evans and her mother, Mrs. Anderson, and Mesdames Phalen, Hirsch and Holcombe. The family of Lieutenant Herman, who recently arrived and took the house vacated by Captain Bryson, are quarantined with scarlet fever.

Captain Rucker has gone on a four months' leave, after a detail of nearly three years at the post.

The various boys, nearly ninety in all, who have been at the post for their examination for West Point, completed the examination Jan. 13.

Mrs. Rockwell's sister, Miss Lawrence, is making her a visit. Mrs. Phalen gave an informal dinner, Jan. 11, for Major and Mrs. Anderson and Major and Mrs. Menoher. Mrs. Rockwell gave a tea for her sister, Miss Lawrence, Jan. 19, assisted by Mrs. Ellis and Mrs. Holcombe. The second hop of the season was given in the new hall Jan. 20. Mrs. Menoher, Mrs. Talbott, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. W. T. Davidson assisted Colonel Murray in receiving. Mrs. Murray was ill and not able to be present.

Dr. and Mrs. Davidson left the post this week. Mrs. Davidson goes to her home in Belton, Texas, for a visit, and Dr. Davidson goes to New York on a four months' leave. Mrs. Phalen was called to her home by the illness of her mother, Mrs. Sibley. Dr. Kilbourne, who succeeds Dr. Davidson here, arrived from the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Kilbourne and their two children. Lieutenant Parker has been quite ill for the past week, but is better.

Mrs. Hirsch gave a card party to friends from the city Jan. 24. Captain Bunker is the guest of Lieutenant Holcombe. Mrs. Talbott gave a luncheon and bridge party Jan. 27 for Mesdames Joyce, Menoher, Evans, Anderson, Randolph,

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CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Ellis, Carson, Hirsch, Holcombe, Rockwell and Miss Lawrence. Mrs. Marshall has been on a ten days' visit to Chicago.

Miss Murray gave a dinner for young people on Saturday, Feb. 4. Mrs. Holcombe gave a card party on Monday, Feb. 6, to which about twenty guests were asked. Mrs. Fisher gave a dinner on Wednesday for Col. and Mrs. Murray, Major and Mrs. Menoher and Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne, of the Medical Corps, who has just arrived at the post.

## ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF PUGET SOUND.

Fort Worden, Wash., Feb. 10, 1911.

Major Frank G. Mauldin, I.G.D., Vancouver Barracks, is here making the yearly inspection. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel entertained at dinner on Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Garland N. Whistler, Major Frank G. Mauldin, Miss Nell Kinzie, Miss Sara Hughes and Lieut. Henning F. Colley. The table was tastefully decorated in pink and white.

The moving picture show and band concert were exceedingly good Tuesday evening and well attended.

Amy Franklin has gone to Seattle on a short visit. Miss Ruth Franklin has gone to the navy yard to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. McReynolds for the dance Friday night. Capt. Harry B. Chamberlin, Q.M.D., while here on inspection duty for the annual summer camp of the National Guard, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Kimmel.

Miss Carrington, daughter of Dr. Carrington, of the Marine Hospital Service, gave an attractive dinner on Friday for Miss Hilda Eisenbeis, Miss Lucille Griffith, Lieut. George T. Moore, Lieut. Wilmet A. Danielson and Lieut. Clement C. Heth, Miss Margaret Walke, of Fort Flagler, has returned from a delightful visit at Vancouver Barracks with her friend, Mrs. Tracy. Many affairs were given in her honor. Miss Walke will entertain next week for Mrs. Le Roy Bartlett and the Misses Franklin, prior to their departure for the East.

Mrs. Hyde, of Fort Flagler, had the ladies and officers of that post in to tea last week to meet Lieut. and Mrs. O'Leary, the recent arrivals. Mrs. John Brian entertained at a delightful dinner at the Perry in Seattle, in honor of Capt. and Mrs. John Geary and Capt. and Mrs. Hugh S. Brown, of Fort Casey. The other guests were Col. and Mrs. William P. Evans, of Fort Lawton, Mrs. C. D. Converse, Mrs. Joynea, wife of Captain Joynea, Paymaster Mel, U.S.N., Dr. Hooker and Mr. Cote.

## FORT DES MOINES.

Fort Des Moines, Iowa, Feb. 11, 1911.

On Friday evening the post hop room was the scene of an enjoyable informal hop. To splendid music by the regimental orchestra dancing was enjoyed until midnight. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. F. W. Glover gave a delightful supper. Capt. and Mrs. Hu B. Myers also entertained at supper. Major and Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee, Capt. and Mrs. L. R. Ball, Miss Genevieve Bingham and Miss Vera Smith.

On Monday evening Miss Amy Heard entertained at a sardine party. Capt. and Mrs. Ball, Miss Genevieve Bingham, Miss Vera Smith, Lieutenants Dillman and Aleshire and Mrs. Wallace Casteel. Mrs. J. A. Baer entertained the post bridge club Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Fred Buchan won the prize. Wednesday evening a delightful sleigh ride was given by Capt. and Mrs. Ball, followed by a chafing-dish supper at Miss Amy Heard's. On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Hu B. Myers entertained at bridge for Mesdames Brownlee, Buchan, Holderness, Griffith, Carter, Ross and Haddon. The prize, a dainty apron, was won by Mrs. Brownlee.

On Thursday evening there was a large garrison bridge at the Officers' Club, followed by a delightful supper. The prizes, a silk umbrella and a small clock, were won by Mrs. C. Y. Brownlee and Lieut. F. D. Griffith. Since the new bowling alleys have been finished, bowling has become more popular than ever with the officers and ladies of the post.

## FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 13, 1911.

Lieut. Col. M. F. Waltz and his daughter, Miss Elaine, left last Wednesday for New York, en route to Panama for a month's pleasure trip. Mrs. Waltz and Miss Waltz remain here. Lieut. Col. H. S. Bishop has been spending several days in Wisconsin, leaving Capt. M. M. McNamee in command of the squadron. On Thursday evening Mrs. J. B. McDonald gave a dancing party for her niece, Miss Nell Abbott, and the visiting girls in the post. Among the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Saville, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. McNamee, Captains Ryan and Murphy, the Misses Estill, Morrison, Syme, Case, Tarleton, Allen, Smythe, Bailey, Waltz, Dr. Clayton, Mr. Fessenden, Lieut. and Mrs. Stevenson and Lieutenants Rumbough, Langwill, Stevens, Hoffmann, Yount, Miller, Lanza.

Mrs. A. R. Emery entertained Friday afternoon with three tables of bridge. Mrs. O. R. Meredith winning the prize, a handsomely embroidered towel. Mrs. J. R. Mount entertained the bridge club last Thursday. There was a business meeting, where several questions were decided, and Mrs. Harrie Reed was elected secretary for the new term.

On Tuesday Mrs. F. C. Marshall gave a handsome tea for Mrs. Ayres and Miss Banning, Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Roberts,

# BORDEN'S MALTED MILK



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The Essence of Rich Milk  
and Wholesome Cereals

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of Highland Park, poured, others who assisted being Misses Smythe, Bailey, Estill, Syme, Tarleton and Bishop.

Mrs. Rogers is again confined to the house with tonsillitis. Miss Etta Lee Estill, visiting Mrs. Mathew E. Saville, left Saturday for her home in Estill, Mo. Lieut. Col. Charles M. Wilcox, M.C., recently ordered here, is with Major and Mrs. Van Poole, while the house, recently occupied by the Morges, is being made ready. Mrs. Wilcox is with her aunt, Mrs. Holabird, in Evanston. Capt. E. D. Scott, 5th Art., has gone to Columbus, Ohio, to deliver three lectures before the National Guard Association of Ohio.

There was a big moonlight "bobbing" party Friday, the merry crowd later repairing to Mrs. McDonald's to enjoy a hot supper. Lieut. F. H. Cameron left Wednesday for Grand Rapids, Mich., on recruiting duty. He will be promoted and retired in a few months, and the 15th Cavalry will lose a most efficient officer.

Mrs. Doe and Mrs. Overman, the mother and aunt of Mrs. T. D. Osborne, left for their homes in North Carolina last week. On February 3 Chaplain Rice christened the baby daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. J. McE. Pruyn. Miss Agnes MacEwan Pruyn was godmother and the child was named Isabel MacEwan Pruyn, after Lieutenant Pruyn's mother, who came from Albany with her daughter for the ceremony.

Lieut. Manfred Lanza has returned from leave, spent mostly in Washington, D.C. Mrs. Burt Phillips has as guests her two sisters, Mrs. Dougherty, wife of Lieut. Robert S. Dougherty, C.E., and Mrs. Knight, wife of Lieut. Clarence Knight, C.E.

### PORTLAND HARBOR.

Fort Williams, Me., Feb. 9, 1911.

Miss Aldrich, visiting Mrs. Wildrick, has been confined to the house with grip for the past week. Mrs. D. Y. Beckham leaves to-day for a visit to her parents at Savannah, Ga., until May. Lieut. George A. Wildrick has been ill with grip for three days.

Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham entertained Major and Mrs. Church and Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard at a delightful dinner on Tuesday. Miss Grace Calvert, fiancée of Capt. P. F. Bishop, has returned from Washington and is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Clark for a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Hubbard entertained Capt. and Mrs. D. Y. Beckham and some Portland friends at dinner on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Warren P. Newcomb had a slight attack of grip on her return from New York and Washington, but is now fully recovered.

### FORT DADE.

Fort Dade, Fla., Feb. 10, 1911.

Gen. William W. Wotherspoon, president of the Army War College, who is also president of the Land Defense Board, Major William G. Haan, C.A.C., and Capt. George R. Spalding, C.E., of Jacksonville, Fla., members of the Land Defense Board, accompanied by Mrs. W. M. Wotherspoon and Major John W. Sackett, U.S.V., of Jacksonville, were guests on Monday of Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake, who gave a luncheon in their honor. Members of the garrison in attendance were Capt. and Mrs. A. G. Clarke, Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. McKie and guest, Miss Gertrude Wagon. Mr. Thompson, O. E. Seybt, Harold L. Gardiner and Dr. Albert Eber. Major and Mrs. Blake had as dinner guests on Monday evening Major William G. Haan and Capt. Harry C. Barnes.

Lieut. and Mrs. John W. McKie gave a bowling party last Friday evening in honor of their guest, Miss Gertrude Wagon. Others present were Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake, Misses Olivia and Ayille Blake, Capt. and Mrs. Adna G. Clarke, Lieut. Marcellus Thompson, Clarence E. Seybt, Harold L. Gardiner and Dr. Albert Eber. The highest score, 165, was made by Major E. M. Blake. After the bowling the party adjourned to the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. McKie where a Welsh rabbit was served.

Capt. Harry C. Barnes came down from Atlanta, Ga., on Monday to act as umpire for the service practice of Battery Mellon on Tuesday, and is the guest of Major and Mrs. E. M. Blake.

The Fort Dade basketball team won from the Bradentown High School team at Bradentown in the high school grounds on Saturday afternoon of last week, by a score of 24 to 11. The Fort Dade baseball team played the Bradentown team on Thursday, winning by a score of 16-6. The Fort Dade basketball team won a game from the Atlantic Coast Line team of Tampa at Fort Dade the first of the week, by a score of 8 to 0.

## THE NAVY.

### VESSELS OF U.S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected up to Feb. 14. Later changes will be found on another page.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Senton Schroeder, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Division.

Rear Admiral Senton Schroeder, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the First Division, except Michigan, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Schroeder.) Capt. William R. Rush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

DELAWARE, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Charles A. Gove. Sailed Jan. 31 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The following is the tentative itinerary of the Delaware for the trip to Valparaiso and return: Arrive Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Feb. 16, leave Feb. 23; arrive Sandy Point, Strait of Magellan, March 3, leave March 6; arrive Valparaiso, Chile, March 11, leave March 21; arrive Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, April 4, leave April 10; arrive New York, April 26.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1st C.B.S., 10 guns. Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MICHIGAN, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles E. Vreeland, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Second Division, except South Carolina, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Vreeland.) Capt. Albert G. Winterhalter. Sailed Feb. 11 from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles J. Badger. Sailed Feb. 11 from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1st C.B.S., 8 guns. Capt. Augustus F. Fehleker. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. Sailed Feb. 11 from Samana Bay, Santo Domingo, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Third Division.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Third Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Murdock.) Comdr. William S. Sims. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Walter McLean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MISSISSIPPI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. William F. Pullam. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

IDAHO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fourth Division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Howard.) Capt. William L. Rodgers. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NEBRASKA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John T. Newton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hood. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. James H. Glennon. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

##### Fifth Division.

Rear Admiral Sidney A. Staunton, Commander.

Send mail for the vessels of the Fifth Division, except Washington, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Staunton.) Capt. Harry S. Knapp. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

MONTANA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. John G. Quinby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

NORTH CAROLINA, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Clifford J. Boush. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Richard M. Hughes. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. Arthur B. Hoff. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Comdr. Harry Phelps. Sailed Feb. 11 from the navy yard, New York, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEBANON (range ship). Chief Bttn. Edward J. Norcott. Sailed Feb. 13 from San Juan, Porto Rico, for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PANTHER (recon. ship). Comdr. Joseph S. McKean. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Bttn. Karl Rundquist. Arrived Feb. 8 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Bttn. Frederick Muller. At the navy station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Surg. Manley F. Gates. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Orin W. Fowler. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

##### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Pacific Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

CALIFORNIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Charles H. Harlow. At San Diego, Cal.

MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. James C. Gillmore. Arrived Feb. 8 at San Francisco, Cal.

SOUTH DAKOTA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Frank M. Bennett. At San Diego, Cal.

##### Second Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship.) Capt. John M. Orchard. Arrived Feb. 8 at San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Charles F. Pond. At San Diego, Cal.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

GLAUCIER (supply ship). Comdr. Harold K. Hines. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

NAVAJO (tender). Bttn. Daniel Dowling. At San Francisco, Cal.

##### ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral John Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet, as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Division.

NEW YORK, A.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Hubbard.) Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived Feb. 11 at Manila, P.I.

NEW ORLEANS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Miller. Arrived Feb. 11 at Manila, P.I.

ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Clarence S. Williams. Arrived Feb. 11 at Manila, P.I.

##### Second Division.

CALLAO, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Ensign Stuart W. Cake. At Hong Kong, China.

ELQANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Manila, P.I.

HELENA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Chester M. Knepper. At Shanghai, China.

SAMAR, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yang-tze River.

VILLALOBOS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Shanghai, China.

WLMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. Arrived Feb. 13 at Hong Kong, China.

##### Third Division.

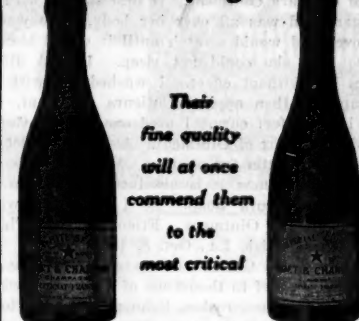
MINDBORO, G., 5 secondary battery guns. Ensign Charles A. Woodruff. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

PARAGUA, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. George C. Pegram. Cruising in the waters of the Southern Philippines.

QUIROS, G., 8 secondary battery guns. Lieut. John W. Schoenfeld. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

RAINBOW (transport), 17 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Comdr. Alexander M. Mitchell. At Manila, P.I.

## The Pre-eminent Cuvées of Champagne



Their  
fine quality  
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most critical

RIGHT & LEFT  
"EXTRA DRY"  
**GEO. A. KESSLER & CO.**  
SOLE IMPORTERS

NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO

### In Reserve.

MONTEREY, M., 4 guns. Comdr. Harrison A. Bispham. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

### TUGS.

CHOCTAW, Chief Bttn. Arthur Smith. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

OSCEOLA, Chief Bttn. George B. Hendry. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

PISOATAQUA, Bttn. Francis A. Pippo. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

POTOMAC, Chief Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TECUMSEH, Bttn. John P. Judge. Arrived Feb. 12 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TRITON, At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. Peter Emery. Arrived Feb. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

WOMPATUCK, Bttn. William E. O'Connell. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ABARENDA (collier) merchant complement. Whitney I. Eisler, master. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

AJAX (collier) merchant complement. James R. Driggs, master. Arrived Feb. 9 at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. Chief Bttn. Patrick Shanahan. At Memphis, Tenn. Address there. The Amphitrite is assigned to duty with the Missouri Naval Militia and is en route to St. Louis, but has been forced to remain at Memphis on account of low water in the river.

ARETHUSA (supply ship) merchant complement. Arthur M. Whitton, master. Sailed Feb. 12 from Port Arthur, Texas, for Key West, Fla. Address there.

BAILEY (torpedoboot). Ensign Archer M. R. Allen. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

BIRMINGHAM (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. William B. Fletcher. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BRUTUS (collier) merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. Sailed Feb. 9 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. Clarence M. Stone. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

CAESAR (collier) merchant complement. Francis N. Le Cain. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER (scout cruiser), 8 guns. Comdr. Benton C. Decker. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHEYENNE, M., Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. In commission in reserve. At the navy yard Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Cheyenne is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of the state of Washington.

CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Lieut. William R. Furlong. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

The Chicago is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

OYOLOPS (collier) merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John C. Leonard. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George W. Laws. At Port au Prince, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

EAGLE (surveying ship), 2 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ulysses S. Macy. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FARRAGUT (torpedoboot). Ensign Henry R. Keller. In reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANNIBAL (collier) merchant complement. Edward W. W. Keene, master. Arrived Feb. 7 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HECTOR (collier) merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. Arrived Feb. 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

HIST (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Edward T. Constain. Surveying on the South coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. George R. Clark. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

JUSTIN (collier) merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

LEONIDAS (collier) merchant complement. Frederick F. Horton, master. Sailed Feb. 11 from Portsmouth, N.H., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. George F. Cooper. Arrived Feb. 12 at Tompkinsville, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MARS (collier), merchant complement. Arthur B. Randall, master. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. De Witt Coffman. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1st C.B.S., 12 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Claverius. In reserve at the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

## CHILD ITCHED SO SHE COULD NOT SLEEP

"My little girl had eczema and was cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. It first started with sores and blisters and was all over her body. She was just red all over and would scratch until it would bleed. It itched so that she could not sleep. I used different medicines but without effect. I washed her with Cuticura Soap and then applied Cuticura Ointment, which resulted in a perfect cure. I used one cake of Cuticura Soap and half a box of Ointment. Also, as a toilet soap, there is nothing better for pimples. My face was covered with pimples and now it is absolutely free from them since I used Cuticura Soap. So I am never without Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Etienne Barbé, Plancherville, Avoyelles Parish, La., Oct. 8, 1909."

For thirty years Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded speedy relief to thousands of tortured, disfigured sufferers from eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations of skin and scalp.

MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 secondary battery guns. Comdr. George W. Logan. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Comdr. Charles P. Plunkett. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

MONTGOMERY (torpedo experimental ship). Comdr. Volney O. Chase. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

NANSHAN (collier) merchant complement. William D. Pridoux, master. At Cavite, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

OTOPUS (submarine). Lieut. Simon B. Smith. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. Is in reserve at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

OZARK, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. At Washington, D.C. Address there. The Ozark is in commission in reserve, and is assigned to duty with the District of Columbia Naval Militia.

PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William W. Gilmer. Surveying on the Atlantic coast of Central America. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA, G. Bsn. William Derrington. At San Juan, P.R. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Joel R. P. Pringle. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

PETREL (gunboat). Lieut. Comdr. Montgomery M. Taylor. Arrived Feb. 10 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

POMPEY (collier). James D. Smith, master. At Manila, P.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PRAIRIE (transport), 10 guns. Comdr. Edward T. Witherpoon. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PRINCETON, G., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles H. Hayes. Sailed Feb. 10 from Salina Cruz, Mexico, for Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS (collier) merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Ordered placed in commission in reserve at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SALEM (scout cruiser). Comdr. George R. Evans. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SATURN (collier) merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

SCORPION, G., Lieut. Comdr. Walter S. Orsley. At Trieste, Austria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

STRINGHAM (torpedoboot). Ensign Harold W. Boynton. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va.

SYLPH (special service), 1 secondary battery gun. Lieut. Charles R. Train. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Archibald H. Davis. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TALLAHASSEE, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Jehu V. Chase. Arrived Feb. 12 at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TEXAS, 2d C.B.S. Placed out of commission Feb. 11 at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

TONOPAH, M., 6 guns. Chief Gun. Frank L. Hoagland. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there. The Tonopah is in commission in reserve and is assigned to duty with the Naval Militia of New Jersey.

VESTAL (collier) merchant complement. Jeremiah Merithew, master. Arrived Feb. 7 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VESUVIUS (torpedo experimental ship). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Marcus L. Miller. At Amalapa, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

VULCAN (collier) merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. Arrived Feb. 8 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING (gunboat). Comdr. Carlo B. Brittain. At Puerto Cortes, Honduras. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WISCONSIN, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Ben W. Hodges. In reserve at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WOLVERINE, C., 10 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Stanton L. H. Hazard. At Erie, Pa. Address there.

YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

### ATLANTIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. George W. Williams, Commander. DIXIE (tender to Atlantic Torpedo Fleet), 12 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Paul Foley. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Seventh Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city. SMITH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. FLUSSER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. James P. Morton. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John McLuby. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. David F. Boyd. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. REID (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John S. Doddridge. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

#### Eighth Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr., Commander. Send mail for the vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PAULING (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Yates Stirling, jr. Arrived Feb. 13 at Tampa, Fla. DRAYTON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Henry C. Dinger. Arrived Feb. 13 at Tampa, Fla. McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Arrived Feb. 12 at Newport, R.I. ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. Arrived Feb. 13 at Tampa, Fla. TERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Trench. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Alfred H. Miles, Commander. Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. OUTTLEFISH (submarine). (Flagboat.) Ensign Alfred H. Miles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. TAKANTULA (submarine). Midshipman Robert A. Burg. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. VIPEER (submarine). Ensign Lee P. Warren. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Donald O. Bingham, Commander. Send mail for the boats of this division to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. GRAYLING (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Donald O. Bingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. BONITA (submarine). Ensign Sloan Danenhower. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. NARWHAL (submarine). Lieut. Chester W. Nimitz. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. SALMON (submarine). Ensign Warren G. Child. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. SNAPPER (submarine). Ensign Joseph W. Jewell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. STINGRAY (submarine). Ensign Clarence N. Hinkamp. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. TARPON (submarine). Ensign John W. Barnett, jr. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. OASTINE (tender), 9 secondary battery guns. Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. SEVERN (tender). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

### PACIFIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Comdr. Louis C. Richardson, Commander. Address mail for vessels of Pacific Torpedo Fleet as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Fleet). Lieut. Hayne Ellis. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. John G. Church, Commander. WHIPPLE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. John G. Church. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Harold G. Bowen. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. HULLS (destroyer). Ensign Harold Jones. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. TRUXTON (destroyer). Ensign Randolph P. Scudder. At San Diego, Cal.

### Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Frank McCommon, Commander. PAUL JONES (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Frank McCommon. At San Diego, Cal. PERRY (destroyer). Ensign Thomas A. Symington. At San Diego, Cal. PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At San Diego, Cal. STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. William T. Lightle. At San Diego, Cal.

### Third Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Earl R. Shipp, Commander. LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Earl R. Shipp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. DAVIS (torpedoboot). Ensign John W. Lewis. At San Diego, Cal. The Davis has been temporarily assigned to the First Division. FOX (torpedoboot). Ensign Harvey W. McCormack. At San Diego, Cal. The Fox has been temporarily assigned to the First Division. ROWAN (torpedoboot). Ensign Robert Gross. At San Diego, Cal. GOLDSBOROUGH (torpedoboot). Ensign Leo F. Welch. At San Diego, Cal.

### First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander. PIKE (submarine). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal. GRAMPUS (submarine). Ensign James P. Oiding. At San Diego, Cal. FORTUNE (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At San Diego, Cal.

### ASIATIC TORPEDO FLEET.

Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, Commander. Address mail for the boats of the Asiatic Torpedo Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

### First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Edmund S. Root, Commander. DALE (destroyer). Ensign James L. Oswald. At Manila, P.I. BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Edmund S. Root. At Manila, P.I. BARRY (destroyer). Ensign Robert W. Cabanis. At Manila, P.I. CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Laurence N. McNair. At Manila, P.I. DECATUR (destroyer). Ensign Carroll S. Graves. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### First Submarine Division.

Ensign Henry M. Jensen, Commander. ADDER (submarine). Ensign James M. Murray. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. MOCCASIN (submarine). Ensign Ernest D. McWhorter. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I. PORPOISE (submarine). Ensign James C. Van de Carr. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. SHARK (submarine). Ensign Henry M. Jensen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. MOHICAN (tender). Ensign Robert V. Lowe. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

### RESERVE TORPEDO DIVISIONS, CHARLESTON.

Lieut. Comdr. Frederic N. Freeman, Commander. Send mail to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Destroyers: Macdonough and Worden. Torpedoboots: Barney, Biddle, Blakely, Craven, Cushing, Dahlgren, Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Porter, Shubrick, Stockton, Thornton, Tingey, Wilkes and De Long. Submarine: Plunger. The old cruiser Atlanta is used as a barracks for the men of the division.

### Fish Commission Steamers.

ALBATROSS. Comdr. Guy H. Burrage. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there. FISH HAWK. Chief Bsn. William Martin. At Coden, Ala. Address there.

### STATE TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS (Pennsylvania nautical schoolship). At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue. RANGER (Massachusetts nautical schoolship). Comdr. William F. Low. At Boston, Mass. NEWPORT (New York nautical schoolship). Lieut. Comdr. Lay H. Everhart, retired. In winter quarters, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ALLIANCE (station and store ship). Comdr. Charles A. Brand. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. ANNAPOLIS (station ship). Comdr. William H. Crose. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal. BALTIMORE (receiving ship). Comdr. Albert L. Key. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there. CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Patrick W. Hourigan. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there. The Boxer, Reina Mercedes and Oumberland are auxiliaries to the Constellation. FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Alfred Reynolds. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin. HANCOCK (receiving ship). Capt. James T. Smith. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

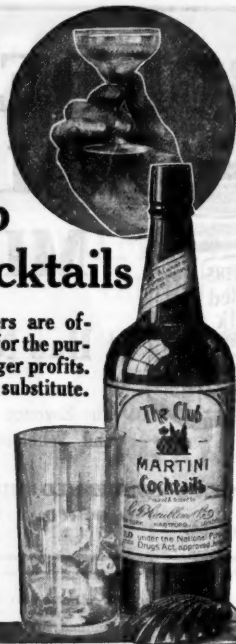
Simply strain through cracked ice, and serve.

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When others are offered, it's for the purpose of larger profits. Accept no substitute.

Martini (gin base) and Manhattan (whiskey base) are the most popular. At all good dealers.

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HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Archibald H. Scales. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. INDEPENDENCE (receiving ship). Comdr. Guy W. Brown. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there. LANCASTER (receiving ship). Comdr. John L. Purcell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there. NEWARK (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Walter Ball. At the naval station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city. PENSACOLA (receiving ship). Comdr. Alexander S. Halstead. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there. The Intrepid is an auxiliary to the Pensacola. PHILADELPHIA (receiving ship). Comdr. Levi C. Bertolotto. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. The Nipic is an auxiliary to the Philadelphia. SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southern. SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Eugene L. Bissett. At the naval station, Guam, M.I. Address mail as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal. WABASH (receiving ship). Capt. Edward Lloyd. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

### TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla. Active, Mare Island, Cal. Alice, Norfolk, Va. Apache, Iona Island, N.Y. Chickasaw, Newport, R.I. Choctaw, Washington, D.C. Hercules, Norfolk, Va. Iwana, Boston, Mass. Locust, San Francisco, Cal. Massasoit, Key West, Fla. Modoc, Philadelphia, Pa. Mohawk, Norfolk, Va. Narkeeta, New York. Pawnee, New York. Pawtucket, Bremerton, Wash. Baltimore, at Philadelphia, Pa. Pentucket, New York. Pontiac, New York. Powhatan, New York. Rapido, Cavite, P.I. Rocket, Norfolk, Va. Samoset, Philadelphia, Pa. Sebago, Charleston, S.C. Sioux, Boston, Mass. Sotomayo, Bremerton, Wash. Standish, Annapolis, Md. Tecumseh, Washington, D.C. Traffic, New York. Transfer, New York. Triton, Washington, D.C. Unadilla, Mare Island, Cal. Uncas, Norfolk, Va. Vigilant, Yerba Buena, Cal. Waban, Pensacola, Fla. Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

### VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Alabama, at New York. Alert, at Mare Island, Cal. Alexander, at Cavite, P.I. Bagley, at Annapolis, Md. Baltimore, at Philadelphia, Pa. Brooklyn, at Philadelphia, Pa. Charleston, at Puget Sound. Chattanooga, at Puget Sound. Cincinnati, at Mare Island, Cal. Cleveland, at Mare Island, Cal. Constitution, at Boston. Columbia, at Philadelphia. Denver, at Mare Island, Cal. Galveston, at Bremerton, Wash. General Alava, at Cavite. Gwin, at Newport. Illinois, at Boston, Mass. Iroquois, at Mare Island, Cal. Kearsarge, at Philadelphia. Kentucky, at Norfolk, Va. McKean, at Newport, R.I. Maine, at Portsmouth, N.H. Manly, at Annapolis, Md. Miantonomah, at Philadelphia. Milwaukee, at Puget Sound. Minneapolis, at Philadelphia. Monadnock, at Cavite. Morris, at Newport, R.I. Nero, at New York. Ohio, at Puget Sound. Oregon, at Puget Sound. Pampanga, at Cavite. Panay, at Cavite. Puritan, at Norfolk, Va. Raleigh, at Mare Island. Relief, Olongapo, P.I. Restless, at Newport, R.I. Rodgers, at Boston, Mass. St. Louis, at Puget Sound. San Francisco, at Norfolk. Stiletto, at Newport. Sterling, at Portsmouth, N.H. Talbot, at Newport. Terror, at Philadelphia. Yankee, at New Bedford.

### VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, Providence, R.I. Alvarado, New Orleans, La. Amphitrite, Memphis, Tenn. (En route St. Louis, Mo.) Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich. Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio. Dupont, Newbern, N.C. Elfrida, Newbern, N.C. Essex, Toledo, Ohio. Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y. Granite State, New York city. Huntress, at St. Louis. Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y. Gopher, Duluth, Minn. Isla de Cuba, at Baltimore. Isla de Luzon, New Orleans, La. Machias, New Haven, Conn. Nashville, Chicago, Ill. Oneida, Washington, D.C. Ozark, Washington, D.C. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J. Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y. Somers, Baltimore, Md. Stranger, New Orleans, La. Sylvia, Philadelphia, Pa. Tonopah, navy yard, New York. (Stationed at Hoboken, N.J.) Vixen, Camden, N.J. Wasp, New York city. Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

### Key to Abbreviations.

1st C.B.S. (first-class battleship); A.C. (armored cruiser); P.C. (protected cruiser); G. (gunboat); M. (monitor); C.C. (converted cruiser).

## THE ARMY.

### DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Philippines Division. Hqs., Manila, P.I.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., commanding. Department of Luzon.—Col. O. A. P. Hatfield, 13th Cav. in temporary command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A., will assume command in April, 1911. Department of the Visayas.—Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A. General Brush will sail for United States April 15, 1911. Department of Mindanao.—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.



## FISH—All Sea Foods

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

A perfect seasoning for Soups, Steaks, Chops, Roasts, Gravies and Salad Dressings.

It Aids Digestion. JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, AGTS., N. Y.

### Departments in the United States.

Department of California.—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.  
Department of the Colorado.—Brig. Gen. Walter S. Schuyler, U.S.A., in temporary command, with headquarters at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Brig. Gen. Daniel H. Brush, U.S.A., will command in May, 1911.  
Department of the Columbia.—Hqrs., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. Brig. Gen. M. P. Maus, U.S.A.  
Department of Dakota.—Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn. Col. Richard H. Wilson, 14th Inf., in temporary command. Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Hoyt, U.S.A., ordered to command.  
Department of the East.—Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A.  
Department of the Gulf.—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U.S.A.  
Department of the Lakes.—Hqrs., new Federal Buildings, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. C. L. Hodges, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri.—Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. Frederick A. Smith, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas.—Hqrs., San Antonio, Texas. Brig. Gen. Joseph W. Duncan, U.S.A.

### HOSPITAL CORPS.

A. Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; C, Tacoma Park, D.O.; D, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I.

### SIGNAL CORPS.

A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. H. Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; E, M. Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; G, Ft. Wood, N.Y.; F, L, in Philippines—address Manila; I, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

### ENGINEERS.

Band and Cos. A, B, C and D, Washington Bks., D.C.; E and H, in Philippines—address, Manila, P.I. Will sail for San Francisco Aug. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth; F, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; G, Ft. De Russy, H.T. Co. G will sail from Honolulu in October, 1911, for station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Ft. K, L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Co. I will sail from San Francisco for station at Honolulu Oct. 5, 1911. M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. Cos. K and L will sail for Manila July 5, 1911.

### CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., I, K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; E, F, G and H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; A, B, C and D, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.  
2d Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for United States Jan. 15, 1912. Hqrs., eight troops and Machine-gun Platoon will proceed to Ft. Meade, S.D., and four troops to Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
3d Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K and L and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Troops I and M, Ft. Wingate, N.M. Hqrs., ten troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Dec. 5, 1911, and two troops on Feb. 5, 1912.  
4th Cav.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, L and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Snelling, Minn. Hqrs. and nine troops and Machine-gun Platoon will sail for Manila Nov. 5, 1911, and three troops March 5, 1912.  
5th Cav.—Entire regiment at Schofield Bks., Hawaii.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.  
7th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, will sail from San Francisco for Manila Feb. 5, 1911, and Troops E and F, at Ft. Riley, Kas., to sail for Manila on May 5, 1911.  
8th Cav.—Hqrs., and Troops A, B, C, F, H, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, sailed for Manila Dec. 5, 1910—address Manila, P.I. Troops D and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops G, Ft. Huachuca; Troop E, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
10th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.  
11th Cav.—Entire regiment, Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.  
12th Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila Jan. 15, 1911, for United States, to be stationed as follows: Hqrs., Machine-gun Platoon and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops I and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; and Troops L and M, Ft. Apache, Ariz.  
13th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Hqrs., arrived April 6, 1909. Will sail for United States March 15, 1911, and take station at Fort Riley, Kas.  
14th Cav.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Dec. 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, Ft. Myer, Va.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L, M and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

1st Art. (Light).—Hqrs., Batteries D and E, Ft. Sill, Okla. Will sail for Schofield Bks., Island of Oahu, H.T., July 5, 1911. A, B and C, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Battery F, Schofield Bks., Honolulu, H.T.  
2d Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., C, E and F, in Philippines—address Manila, P.I. Hqrs. and Batteries E and F will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.; A, B and D, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Batteries A and B will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.  
3d Art. (Light).—Hqrs., A, B and C, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.  
4th Art. (Mountain).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
5th Art. (Light).—Hqrs., and F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Sill, Okla.; A and B, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla., in July, 1911, for station; E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
6th Art. (Horse).—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Coast Artillery.  
Company and Station.  
1st. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
3d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.  
4th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
5th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.  
8th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.  
10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
11th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.  
13th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.  
15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.  
17th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
18th. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
21st. Ft. Howard, Md.  
22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. Will sail for Manila March 5, 1911.  
24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.  
27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.  
29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.  
32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.  
34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.  
35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
36th. Ft. Mott, N.J.  
37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.  
38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
39th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
40th. Ft. Howard, Md.  
41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
42d. Philippines. Address, Manila.  
43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.  
44th. Ft. Washington, Md.  
45th. Ft. Du Pont, Md.  
46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.  
47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.  
48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
49th. Ft. Williams, Me.  
50th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
51st. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail from Manila April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. McKinley, Me.  
52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.  
53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Will proceed to Ft. Hancock, N.J., for station about the latter part of May, 1911, upon arrival of 54th Co. from Manila.  
54th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.  
55th. Philippines. Address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco April 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Du Pont, Del.  
56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. Will proceed to Ft. Crockett, Tex., for station about March 15, 1911.  
57th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston.  
60th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
63d. Ft. Worden, Wash.  
64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.  
65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
66th. Ft. Barry, Cal.  
67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.  
69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.  
71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.  
72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.  
74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.  
75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.  
76th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.  
77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.  
Coast Artillery bands.—1st. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Ft. Key West, Fla.; the 9th Band will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1910. 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. Du Pont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

### INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Entire regiment, Vancouver Bks., Wash. Will sail for Manila Sept. 5, 1911.  
2d Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Thomas, Ky. Will sail for Schofield Bks., H.T., March 9, 1911; Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont., will sail for Ft. Shafter, H.T., June 5, 1911.  
3d Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Will sail for San Francisco Sept. 15, 1911. Hqrs., eight companies and Machine-gun Platoon will go to Madison Bks., N.Y., and four companies to Ft. Ontario, N.Y.  
4th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Crook, Neb.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.  
5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg Bks., N.Y.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address Manila. Arrived Jan. 31, 1910.  
7th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail for San Francisco May 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.  
8th Inf.—Entire regiment at the Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Will sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1911.  
9th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived May 1910.  
10th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind.  
11th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.  
12th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila July 15, 1911, for Presidio of Monterey, Cal., for station.  
13th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila April 5, 1911.  
14th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. William H. Harrison, Mont.; Cos. A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lincoln, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.  
15th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Douglas, Utah, will sail for Manila May 5, 1911.  
16th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. F, G, H and K, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; O and I, Ft.

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Liscum, Alaska; D and M, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; B and E, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A and F, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska. Ft. Egbert, Alaska, is garrisoned by two officers and thirty men, drawn from Ft. William H. Seward. Regiment arrived in Alaska, July, 1910.

17th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. McPherson, Ga.  
18th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Whipple Bks., Ariz.  
19th Inf.—Entire regiment in Philippines—address, Manila. Arrived March 4, 1910.  
20th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Philippines—address Manila. Will sail from Manila June 15, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah; E, F, G and H, Ft. Shafter, H.T., will sail in June, 1911, en route to Ft. Douglas, Utah, for station.  
21st Inf.—In Philippines—address, Manila. Will sail from Manila Oct. 15, 1911, en route to Vancouver Bks., Wash.  
22d Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.  
23d Inf.—Hqrs., and E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Bliss, Texas; A, B, C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas.  
24th Inf.—Hqrs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Madison Bks., N.Y.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Ontario, N.Y. Entire regiment will sail for Manila June 5, 1911.  
25th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. George Wright, Wash.  
26th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Ft. Brady, Mich.  
27th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Sheridan, Ill.  
28th Inf.—Entire regiment at Ft. Snelling, Minn.  
29th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. I, K, L and M, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.  
30th Inf.—Hqrs., and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and Machine-gun Platoon, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; I and M, Ft. Mason, Cal.; K and L, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.  
Porto Rico Regiment.—Hqrs., and C, D, E, F, G and H, and Machine-gun Platoon, San Juan, P.R.; A and B, Henry Bks., Cayey, P.R.  
Philippine Scouts.—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

Care should be taken to add the company, troop or battery to the organization a man belongs to in sending mail matter.

### A CHICAGO WEAPON.

Against Frank Smith, cook at the La Salle Street Railway Station, his assistant, Anna Hygick, makes the following complaint:

"Frank Smith, late of the city of Chicago, county of Cook, state of Illinois, aforesaid, then and there being, did then and there with a certain instrument commonly called hot baked potato, said hot baked potato being a dangerous and deadly weapon without any considerable provocation whatever, and under circumstances showing an abandoned and malignant heart, did assault said Anna Hygick with intent to do great bodily injury."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Messrs. Wilkinson, Fisher and Witherspoon, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents: Issued week ending Jan. 17—Lock for multi-barreled guns, Webster L. Marble; hammer for double-barreled guns, Webster L. Marble; range finder, Paul Beck; explosive, Victor L. Bedier; rear sight, Webster L. Marble. Issued week ending Jan. 24—Automatic cartridge register, Warren H. Maple and Otto F. Turner; machine for breaking up cartridge shells, Howard Douglas Hodge; light attachment for firearms, Clifford A. Lewis; projectile, Alfred Wratzke; projectile, George E. Wells. Issued week ending Jan. 31—Course and distance finder, Comdr. Guy H. Burrage, U.S.N. Issued week ending Feb. 7—Lock mechanism for firearms, Wilson E. Post; gun, William D. Smith; breech loading gun, George S. Lewis; range finder, Albert W. Erdman; torpedo or bomb, Walter J. Turnbull.

The proposal of the United Service Magazine that cyclist troops should be employed in large bodies for home defense, equipped with motor-driven pom-poms, is opposed by the London Army and Navy Gazette, which says: "Even in South Africa, where the ground was such as to favor the observation and effect of pom-pom fire, this weapon was soon discredited, being 'all bark and no bite,' and there is only one instance—namely, Spion Kop—of its effective employment in the war. The pom-pom takes nearly as much transport as a horse artillery gun, and is in calculation less effective. Let the cyclist stick to his rifle and field glass; use him in company raids, taking full advantage of his pace and his knowledge of the country, and he will do far better work than if he tries to become an amateur pom-pom gunner."

A rudderless boat is an Austrian invention, for which it is claimed that it increases the efficiency of a vessel by at least thirty per cent. over that obtained with an ordinary screw propeller, and that it can be applied with equal success to submarines and airships, though it has yet to be tried on the latter. The feature of the invention is that a rudder is entirely dispensed with, the craft being guided entirely by the propeller, and the direction can be reversed without reversing the engines. Trials have been made on the Thames with a small motor boat of about five horsepower. It is stated that the experts expressed satisfaction with the trials so far as they went. The propeller consists of two small blades, which turn beneath a revolving drum.

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**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau  
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 ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,  
 February 21, 1911, and publicly opened  
 immediately thereafter, to furnish at the navy  
 yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., etc., a quantity of naval  
 supplies, as follows: Sch. 3280: Wool blankets,  
 bathing trunks.—Sch. 3306: Toilet paper.—  
 Sch. 3312: Ventilating sets.—Sch. 3316:  
 Metallic caskets.—Sch. 3321: Fire hose, bel-  
 lows and artificial leather, candles, tracing  
 cloth, window and ribbed glass.—Sch. 3322:  
 Cheese cloth, muslin, crash, cotton and flax  
 twine.—Sch. 3323: White oak.—Sch. 3325:  
 Hardware and tools, chain, wire rope.—Sch.  
 3326: Brass rod, steel tubing.—Sch. 3327:  
 Steel.—Sch. 3328: Crucibles, bunker lamps,  
 fire brick, oil filters, scoop shovels.—Sch.  
 3329: Bar steel.—Sch. 3330: Brass rod, con-  
 denser tubes.—Sch. 3331: Lighting wire, in-  
 terior communication cable, bell wire, tele-  
 phone cord, feeder junction boxes.—Sch. 3332:  
 Brass valves, gate valves, unions, brass pipe  
 fittings.—Sch. 3333: Flour, green coffee, gro-  
 ceries.—Sch. 3334: Salt-water soap, type-  
 writer paper. Applications for proposals should  
 designate the schedules desired by number.  
 Blank proposals will be furnished upon appli-  
 cation to the navy pay office, New York, N.Y.,  
 or to the Bureau, T. J. COWIE, Paymaster-  
 General, U.S.N. 2-6-11.

**MILITARY SUPPLIES.** Headquarters U.S.  
 Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Depart-  
 ment, Washington, D.C., February 10, 1911.  
**SEALED PROPOSALS** to be publicly opened  
 in this office at 11 a.m., February 28, 1911.  
 Corps with khaki suits, socks, rubber coats  
 are hereby invited for supplying the Marine  
 and hats, wooden gloves, black and russet  
 shoes, cotton undershirts, blankets, and jeans.  
 Proposal blanks and other information can be  
 obtained, and sealed standard samples ex-  
 amined at this office and at the office of the  
 Depot Quartermaster, U.S.M.C., 1100 South  
 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This office re-  
 serves the right to reject any and all bids and  
 to waive informalities. C. L. McCRAWLEY,  
 Lieut. Col., Asst. Quartermaster, in Charge of  
 Department.

**PROPOSALS** will be received at the Bureau  
 of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Depart-  
 ment, Washington, D.C., until 10 o'clock a.m.,  
 February 28, 1911, and publicly opened im-  
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 yard, Brooklyn, N.Y., a quantity of naval sup-  
 plies, as follows: Sch. 3307: Wireless-tele-  
 graph sets.—Sch. 3308: Neckkerchiefs.—Sch.  
 3345: Beeswax.—Sch. 3347: Canvas, velour,  
 linoleum, corn brooms.—Sch. 3348: Carbons  
 for arc lamps.—Sch. 3349: Asbestos, millboard,  
 condenser tubes, pipe fittings.—Sch. 3350:  
 Flavoring extracts. Applications for proposals  
 should designate the schedules desired by  
 number. Blank proposals will be furnished  
 upon application to the navy pay office, New  
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